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Inauguration

Pendleton Murrah & Fletcher & Stockdale

were respectively installed into the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Texas on the 5th day of November 1863 in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol at the City of Austin

In the presence of the Members of both branches of the Legislature, the officers of the Government generally & a large concourse of citizens the oath required by the Constitution was administered by Chief Justice Wheeler to Pendleton Murrah Governor elect. Whereupon after the valadictory of the retiring Governor His Excellency the Governor Elect delivered the following Inaugural Address.

Inaugural Address

of

Governor Pendleton Murrah

Delivered in the Hall of Representatives November 5th A.D. 1863

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives

Ladies and you my Fellow Citizens:

I have been chosen by the people of Texas Chief Executive of the State for the next two years. The office is one of great responsibility. State texts have not been wanting of a great importance and responsibilities but new issues of a yet more common Country, and danger threaten the State which were heard and when we by many years Experience can be met & the misfortunes averted

[illegible]

I am deeply impressed the fact that a majority of the members of the people have once again for me as a time which is sacred to us is invested - the sign of a new life of usefulness to [illegible] such circumstances as [illegible] when the fortunes condition of the Country require of the Executive a [illegible] energy & devotion to duty firmness, in the discharge of the duties of his office

I most sincerely thank the people for the distinguished honor conferred when me. and for their manifestation of confidence which demonstrates so marked and significant

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while I distrust my ability and my experience in public affairs. I promise without reservation, a will and a determination to discharge the duties of this high trust with a firm hand and an honest care in accordance with the wants of the State. I indulge in the hope that in serious crisis to the great interests of the State in these times of peril will plead not unsuccessfully, and excuse for my shortcomings and want of wisdom in this high position and that a generous confidence will be given to descent or slander a public servant faithfully laboring for the public good.

If statesmanship and ability are necessary to direct with and the deliberation to observe the true character of our political system, he ignorant qualification in the officials of the federal, that can be no less so in the officials of the State Governments. Versed in adapting herself to the other state of the Union for upon purposes, and for the Common Good surrendered not her sovereignty or the complete control over matters of true domestic concern and matter of exclusive character to her own and peculiar institutions, and to the people thereof, each distinct government form for itself, and altogether perfect within the sphere assigned to it by the people of the United States, the powers not granted and prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. Thus was established by the patriots of the Revolution a scheme of government in which the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen were placed under the safeguard of the most watchful jealousy. Fortified by all experience in the history of man, and by the best lessons of wisdom, and moderation that can be derived from the annals of the world, this system of government is proclaimed to the people of the United States as the perfection of human institutions. Surely, then, every lover of his country, every friend of mankind, every believer in the truth of republican principles is bound to resist every attempt to alter the character of the Government established by the Constitution, and to maintain unimpaired the rights of the States, especially that of self-government, which is the only sure safeguard of liberty. The maintenance of the States is essential to the preservation of our Federal Union. These are not antagonistic principles. They are complementary of each other, and the destruction of either must lead to the destruction of both. Each is necessary to the existence of the other. Both exist in the Constitution by the will of the people, and both must be preserved in their purity if we would save the Constitution. Solemnly impressed with these truths, I regard it as my first duty to assert the rights of the States, confident that in no other way can I render so useful service to the Union.

But the responsibilities of position must not shut out the calls and solicitudes of home. The purest and most exalted virtues cannot protect the trusted and honored citizen from the shafts of slander. No character can hope to escape calumny. The only defence against it is to live it down. A long life spent in the service of the country must bring with it many opportunities for misconstruction of motive and many failures to please. I can avoid neither. I rely upon the candor of my countrymen to judge me by my whole public record, and hope that, in the years that are to come, I may have the confidence and support of my fellow citizens. The life of the State is threatened. The welfare, honor, and even existence of every citizen is involved in the issue. Every man must choose for himself between the path of duty and the path of treason. Every man must make his choice promptly, for the occasion is imperious and will not admit of delay. Every man must choose openly, for secret action is treason in fact, and he who is not for us is against us. Every man must choose actively, for the contest involves property, honor, life, and all that is dear to man. Every man must choose now, for the danger is imminent and extreme. Whoever is not with us is against us. Whoever, in this crisis, remains neutral, or seeks to occupy middle ground between the State and the Federal Government, gives strength to the enemies of both. Whoever is not for the State is for its destruction. Whoever is not for the Government is for its overthrow. Whoever is not for the Constitution is for its violation. Whoever is not for the Union is for its dissolution. Whoever is not for liberty is for slavery. Whoever is not for free institutions is for despotism. Whoever is not for the people is for the aristocracy. Whoever is not for himself is for others. Whoever is not for God is for the devil. Whoever is not for the right is for the wrong. Whoever is not for the truth is for falsehood. Whoever is not for the light is for darkness. Whoever is not for the life is for death. Whoever is not for the soul is for the body. Whoever is not for the spirit is for the flesh. Whoever is not for the heart is for the head. Whoever is not for the will is for the reason. Whoever is not for the conscience is for the passions. Whoever is not for the judgment is for the prejudices. Whoever is not for the memory is for the imagination. Whoever is not for the understanding is for the fancy. Whoever is not for the reason is for the instinct. Whoever is not for the intellect is for the sensibilities. Whoever is not for the moral sense is for the animal appetites. Whoever is not for the spiritual is for the carnal. Whoever is not for the eternal is for the temporal. Whoever is not for the infinite is for the finite. Whoever is not for the absolute is for the relative. Whoever is not for the perfect is for the imperfect. Whoever is not for the ideal is for the real. Whoever is not for the beautiful is for the deformed. Whoever is not for the sublime is for the ridiculous. Whoever is not for the true is for the false. Whoever is not for the good is for the evil. Whoever is not for the holy is for the profane. Whoever is not for the pure is for the impure. Whoever is not for the clean is for the unclean. Whoever is not for the sweet is for the bitter. Whoever is not for the light is for the darkness. Whoever is not for the life is for the death. Whoever is not for the soul is for the body. Whoever is not for the spirit is for the flesh. Whoever is not for the heart is for the head. Whoever is not for the will is for the reason. Whoever is not for the conscience is for the passions. Whoever is not for the judgment is for the prejudices. Whoever is not for the memory is for the imagination. Whoever is not for the understanding is for the fancy. Whoever is not for the reason is for the instinct. Whoever is not for the intellect is for the sensibilities. Whoever is not for the moral sense is for the animal appetites. Whoever is not for the spiritual is for the carnal. Whoever is not for the eternal is for the temporal. Whoever is not for the infinite is for the finite. Whoever is not for the absolute is for the relative. Whoever is not for the perfect is for the imperfect. Whoever is not for the ideal is for the real. Whoever is not for the beautiful is for the deformed. Whoever is not for the sublime is for the ridiculous. Whoever is not for the true is for the false. Whoever is not for the good is for the evil. Whoever is not for the holy is for the profane. Whoever is not for the pure is for the impure. Whoever is not for the clean is for the unclean. Whoever is not for the sweet is for the bitter.

We are struggling through the perils of bloody fields for the preservation of the institutions inherited from our glorious ancestry, and shall surely be heroes to be held dear to be made by their experience, & for study will the conditions and means on which they are not only to be maintained for the good, but perpetuated, and vainly administered. For be Machinery of government, as all machinery, is most intricate, and most difficult of adjustment and management to secure an approximation of all sciences, has claimed from mankind the greatest share of their attention, and yet has received from them the least uniformity of opinion as to the true mediums and as to the principles which should be embraced in a perfect System.

Though the builders were master builders, yet the complicated and refined character of our political system, together with the absence of experience and precedents as guides, gave rise from its very origin to most serious and delicate questions in the adjustment of State and Federal authority — questions often involving the most bitter party strife and most alarming excitements in the public mind, bringing at an early day to the minds of the original framers, grave apprehension of the long duration of the workmanship of their own hands.

Our bleeding and struggling country warns the people of the dangers of holding to the differences of opinions vital in their character, as to the true nature of the government of their own formation and of yielding themselves up blindly to partizan organizations and partizan strifes for the purpose of building up theories at variance with the government as written and ordained. Instructed by experience and guided by the lights of the past, it is hoped and believed, that if we are true to ourselves, we may escape such dangers for the future, and from the beginning of our own political career not only understand, but put in practice the true theory of government according to its true theory.

The objects and the ends of the State and Confederate governments are so distinct, the powers to be employed by them so well distinguished and defined, that it becomes a matter of wonder how there can be involved in perplexity and uncertainty the strength and beauty of a Federal system of government, its value and completeness as a government, its harmonious and energetic action absolutely require, in both the general and local authorities, a clear observance of the boundaries of power lying between them and marking out their appropriate spheres of action.

This simple rule forbids alike the usurpation of authority upon the part of the general government, the encroachment upon that authority, and the denial to the State to the general Government, the exercise of authority granted in the Constitution. These observations are not deemed out of place here, for the reason that the extraordinary events daily transpiring in our Country, together with the immense demands of the war upon its energies and resources are trying both the strength and character of the State and Confederate organizations — the extent of their authority respectively and brought into action a large class of powers which in ordinary times, and especially in times of peace, lie dormant and undeveloped in the provisions of a complicated political system.

A violation will of course be observed by every intelligent and well informed man, at a time when necessity forces upon the government the employment of so many agents for so many varied functions, between delicate acts on the part of the government and measures with the Constitution and more irregularities with the exercise or execution of authority on the part of officials which may be promptly corrected by appeal to the proper

tribunals ——— To make such irregularities the pretext for inducing and organizing opposition to the government would be at all times unjust and unwise, but in times like these would be criminal. It is not apprehended by me that the Confederate government will either inaugurate or persevere in a line of policy that will touch the reserved rights of the States — infringe upon the rights and privileges of the citizen, invade the domestic relations, excite the slaves to rebellion and furnish even pretexts for a change which the first article of the Constitution declares unalterable but which the amendments have rendered more secure. The opposition is assumed to be the enemies of this or any other government. It should be believed that the State and Confederate authorities will act in unison, but should a case of conflict arise, the latter will be regarded as paramount and moved to the extreme exercise of their constitutional powers. Happily the Country is relieved from apprehensions of a conflict for the present, and hereafter while this conflict rages, and while the present war lasts, our main business must be war. To this demands all other considerations must yield and a man should feel that he is serving his country in whatever position he may be placed. The duties of citizens proceed as fast as the State is protected, and when the State is overrun by the enemy, the rights of the citizen must be held in abeyance. The State can not protect you, but has pledged herself to her citizens to do so. You must therefore shoulder your muskets and share the fortunes of war. Your property must be destroyed, your slaves run off, your fields laid waste, your houses burned, but the State must be defended. Texas can not be conquered. Her citizens are brave and patriotic, and will never submit to the degradation of living under the Government of the United States. Texas will be the last to lay down her arms. She has resisted the United States and will resist them to the end. She has entered into the Confederacy with the full determination to be free, and will be free. She has pledged her honor to her sister States of the South, and will not violate that pledge. She has entered into a solemn compact with the Confederate States, and will not violate that compact. She has pledged her faith to her allies, and will not violate that faith. She has pledged her honor to the Confederate States, and will not violate that honor

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Under these circumstances it will be admitted that Texas occupies a large place in the Union. Her territory is such her geographical position favorable her resources great— no wonder has been used but to a limited extent her people have not been driven from her borders — never shall cease her citizens be scattered as has been the case in the older states—

Should our these advantages— appreciate her grandeur and possibilities and rising with the occasion that demands that each one individual do put forth her energies to the best interests when the occasion shall present itself. The glories of San Jacinto — the heroism of the Alamo and the harmony of Mexico are cherished by the memories her sacrifices in this war are the great— her confidence in her ability for her to fail or falter in their performance the hearts of this dark conflict. the spirit of her departed sons— of Clough. of Cochran. of Barnes. of Carter of Jones. of Dubbock are present in a hero. expressed the themselves freely when the [illegible] the [illegible] the forests with their wild [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the

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the misdirected voice of history, we should not in these times of excited passions — of jealous apprehensions, and of real dangers, ever lose the importance of a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of security lying at the foundation of Society and of government, of Conforming to the regularly and legality constituted authorities and tribunals, and of bringing by legality constituted and systematically, and with proper foresight, to make them fully adequate to the punishment and suppression of Crime, and to the protection of Society from the wicked & Offender against its peace — its welfare and its life. We should never conduct with the Spirit of the Constitution and the theories of our governments will make the law a shield to every man, and cause every offender to be punished according to law ——

——— In the midst of this retention the education and training of the mind generally which becomes so necessary to the Society and to the authorities of Government, so far as they have Control over the subject. We are losing many men by the accumulation of the wars and many others are absent from home beneath the banner of their Country contending each the for some or other. None Cannot be educated unless they return and from the State the spirit that dictates which finds its foundations in the Constitution. The tapes of the press, pens and introduce the speech of the hand upon the stage of active life. to act their part in Society for good or evil. Great considerations as to the welfare of Society and of government, urgent and indubitable, require that they should be trained educated and prepared for the stern and earnest duties that lie before them as citizens ——

——— The establishment of manufactories for the leading articles of husbandry, and certain consumption would preclude the people from a dependence upon a foreign interposition, and Commercial and Commanding trade, in consideration, that would be crowned but will be the high- est Ornament ——— for ———

——— The combination of this desirable and patriotic with the people similar and harmonized, so the government is, in the power over the subject there are the Capital, the labor — the raw material — the most useful metals, lie imbedded beneath our soil our geographical position is favorable to the introduction of the necessary machinery. What can be accomplished in this line, by association of individuals and of Capital, by enterprise and perseverance, can only be determined by persevering, Systematic effort ——

——— The necessity and the measurements for effecting cannot be overlooked. It is far better and far more economical, as I conceive, to make Capital assist the people, not only during the war, but after the close, to make it an enduring monument of a lofty, self-reliant spirit in the people; by investing it in permanent and useful manufacturing establishments, than to squander it away forever in purchasing goods from nations perhaps indifferent to our fate, or from a foe, who are desiring by all the appliances of war to subjugate and enslave us.

Besides, the uncertain duration of this trade should be impressed upon the publics mind. We know not how soon the direction of war may close the trade across the Rio Grande, and leave us not only without a market for clothing — but without the machinery necessary to the manufacture of material for them.

It is gratifying to learn that the public mind, to some extent, is being awakened to the importance of this subject, and that combinations are here and there being made for developing the mineral resources of the State, and for the introduction of machinery for manufacturing purposes. Let the spirit of enterprise be diffused, and let the good work go on, until every man, woman and child in Texas, if need be, clad in homespun or in domestic manufactures, and until every field shall be ploughed with irons from our native ores.

The first act of my introduction into this high and responsible office, is the taking of a solemn oath to discharge the duties according to the Constitution and the laws, established in accordance with its provisions. This oath forbids me to tamper with the provisions of the Constitution; it binds me to make it the law of my official acts, as it is the law not only to the government but to all of its officials. Where its provisions are plain, difficulty is at an end, and wherever doubtful resort should be had to the rules of interpretation sanctioned by time and experience.

I stand with the more apprehension to be responsible for the administration of the affairs of the State, as I am not to be aided through the coordinate branches of the government. I indulge the hope that the officials of the various departments of the government may labor harmoniously and energetically together with the single purpose of securing the welfare and the highest interests of the State — trusting that Texas who has thus far sustained her character upon veteran battle fields will preserve her equidistance to all those engaged in the administration of the public affairs of the Country.

P. Murrah

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November

Executive Department
Austin Texas Nov 5th 1863

Gentlemen of the Senate

I have this day appointed the Hon R J Townes Secretary of State vice Hon Richard Bullock resigned to which appointment I respectfully ask your advice and consent

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
H Runnels

Senate Chamber
Austin Nov 5th 1863

Gentlemen

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the Senate in Secret this morning confirmed the Appointment of the Hon R J Townes as Secretary of State

Very Respectfully
Your obt Servt
W P Z Gardner
Secretary of the Senate

I Robert J Townes do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Secretary of State of the State of Texas, according to the best of my skill and ability, agreeable to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas and also to the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America, so long as the State of Texas shall remain a member of that Confederacy. And I do further Solemnly swear, that since the second day of March A D 1861. I being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons within this State, nor sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge, or aided, advised, or assisted any one in this affair of honor So Help Me God

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 12th day of Nov. 1863
R. J. Townes.
C.

W. P. Z. Gardner
Secretary of State

November 9

Department of State
Austin November 12th 1863

Mr James P Morris

Sir You are hereby appointed Chief Clerk of this Department. You will take the requisite Oath of office and enter upon the discharge of your duties as such forthwith.

Respectfully
T J Jewett
Secry of State

I James P Morris do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Chief Clerk of the Department of State of the State of Texas, according to the best of my skill and ability, agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas, and also to the Constitution and Laws of the Confederate States of America, so long as the State of Texas shall remain a member of that Confederacy. And I do further solemnly swear that since the second day of March A D 1861, I have not as principal or second been engaged in any duel, nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge or aided, advised, or assisted any person thus offending -- So Help me God.

James P Morris.

Sworn to, subscribed and acknowledged before me this 12th day of November A.D. 1863

Thos J Devine
Associate Justice
of the Supreme Court

Executive Department
November A. D. 1865

Senators & Representatives:

In the discharge of the duties imposed upon me by the Constitution, I feel specially called on the performance of the task by the full and able Message as recently published over the signature of Hon. Andrew Johnson. In many of the recommendations and sentiments contained in that paper, Grand Jury of Cherokee Circumstances over which I had no control prevent my conduction into office have prevented me from Communicating with you at an earlier day.

The din of war still in the midst of us and the conflict of arms, and the roar of battles are still heard throughout the Country. But in the midst of the embarrassments and dangers incident to revolution, we still have cause for grateful hearts towards the Almighty Disposer of human affairs.

Our harvests have been most abundant, almost beyond precedent, even from the rich soils of Texas— our granaries are full to overflowing and if want prevails elsewhere, Texas is a land of plenty.

Victory crowns our arms upon almost every field, and our success has been more uniform and unbroken than ever before fell to the lot of a people struggling with a revolution of such magnitude. The superiority of our Soldiery in courage, and of our Military leaders in skill, has been established in a hundred well fought and glorious fields, and the world is already, upon the enduring pages of history, assigning us a place among the first Nations of the earth. In Military courage, prowess, and skill, when the field Our people still remain loyal and true to the banner of their Country, and as a general thing, march with alacrity to the field when their services are called for

November

It is true that we have met with occasional reverses— that our cause has had its periods of gloom and despondency; but it should be recollected that no cause, however just, however exalted and holy, was ever without them. Our cause is just and God is with us; and periods of gloom should not be to a nation of Patriots, periods of dispondency and inaction— but seasons for more stern resolves, for more mature deliberations and for more thorough preparation. Every disappointment and reverse should but redouble our energies, bind us the more closely together and cause us to remember that in this Contest there is but one alternative— Success and independence, or political Slavery.

The Trans-Miss Dept by the imperfect Correspondence now existing with the States each of the Miss the river and the Government at Richmond, is rendered almost self dependent for Counsel, and for means prosecuting the war and defending itself. Large portions of Louisiana and of Arkansas are within the federal lines, and their people by thousands, with their property have taken refuge westward in order to escape the presence of an insolent foe, and that foe is even now upon the soil of Texas.

Thus facts place Texas, necessarily in an imposing and commanding position in the Trans-Miss Dept. Arms and munitions of war are wanting— the currency is depreciated— prices high and the Army of the department is deficient in strength and numbers. Were the Conscript laws fully enforced in Louisiana Arkansas and Texas, it is believed that they would secure an army sufficient for the complete defense of the Department but they are not enforced with complete success.

These are the circumstances surrounding the State with their lights and shades, and under which you have assembled to legislate for it. You are fresh from the people, enjoy their confidence, represent their weal and wishes, and your duties are specially charged by them to see that the Republic shall receive no detriment. No Legislature of the State ever assembled under circumstances imposing graver responsibilities— better calculated to inspire the heart with a pure devotion to Country— to raise the mind above all sordid and petty considerations, & to direct its entire energies with a comprehensive grasp, patiently, assiduously and firmly, to the consideration of such measures as concern the general welfare.

I feel that this is no time to shrink from duty or shun responsibility; and I shall not hesitate— distrustful as I am of my experience in public affairs— to recommend such measures as may accord best with the wants of the State.

One of the first great wants of the State is increased amounts of arms and

munitions of war. The efforts made by the State and Confederate authorities for the procurement of arms from abroad, have been but partially successful, and the supply is still far short of the demand. The manufacture, through the agency of contracts, and by operations conducted under the authority of the State, owing to the great scarcity of material, Machinery and educated laborers, is necessarily slow, uncertain and unreliable, and much for a long time to come. While the manufacture of arms and munitions should be encouraged and stimulated, in all the ways found practicable, and as much of our supply obtained in this way as possible, still the main and sure certain dependence for immediate supplies must be upon foreign markets.

The great uncertainty and risk attendent upon the introduction of Army from abroad, heretofore, should not deter the State authorities from continuing their exertions for this purpose. It is necessary and the State should measure their exertions and the use of her credit alone by the extent of this necessity. A few millions of dollars, timely and judiciously expended on the introduction of arms and munitions, sufficient for all her people, might not only prevent the loss of property & countless in value — but save her from the cruel and horrid inflictions which have been visited upon but too many of her Sister States.

In view of the necessity that exists for procuring these supplies with as much dispatch and certainty, as possible, it would seem not improper to make more plans and expedients than one for the accomplishment of this purpose. The more minds, skill, enterprise, daring and character that can be employed, the greater the assurance of success. If the mercantile pride — patriotism and skill of the State, could be aroused and induced to come to her aid, through the agency of Contracts promising reasonable compensation and certainty of pay, either in bonds or Cotton, as the Contracts might prefer, good results might be accomplished. To leave the way open for Contracts to be made — should favorable opportunities be presented is not at all in conflict with the plan of sending an agent to Europe, or employing one already there, to use the bonds that may be entrusted to him. It only multiplies the chances of success by introducing more laborers in the field, and, perhaps, at no greater cost to the State. In determining the amount in bonds to be provided for the purpose of procuring arms and other supplies, I will be indulged in calling to your minds the fact, that we are procuring no arms from east of the Mississippi river — that the Confederate authorities have have succeeded, thus far, very slowly in procuring them

– that reverses upon the field might cause the loss of – Arms to us. that you can make no other provision for two years to come, unless called together in extra session. and that the Trans-Miss- Dept depends greatly upon Texas, her resources and her credit; and that upon a supply of arms and munitions of war, obtained by her exertions, may even depend her own liberties

The dangers that threaten the State from without and from within, require a military organization so complete and thorough, as to embrace, control and direct the entire fighting strength of the State. This organization should practically secure, without delay, to meet any emergency that may arise, the action of the forces proportioned to the emergency. To attain this ends, thorough organization, as well as ready obedience to the proper authorities must be impressed upon it.

The men between the ages of Eighteen and fifty years are already subjected by law to military duty. Seventy-five per cent of them have been drafted for service, and a large portion are already on the field. Quite a number, however, who were drafted, have been permitted to remain in their own Counties to assist in the defense of the frontiers; and hundreds, I regret to say, have been in refusing to enter the service. Those who are in the field were permitted to make organizations satisfactory to themselves, and they are said to be a fine body of soldiers. The twenty-five percent not drafted, may be called to it whenever necessity may call them to their presence in the field. provided this organization continues as it now exists.

This organization is composed of men partly subject to Conscription, and partly of men not subject – to what proportions I am not informed. Whether this organization shall continue permanent as it now stands, is a question for you to determine and the difficulties attending the subject will at once present themselves to your minds. The period of Service for which these troops were drafted, will expire in February or March, and from Signs of the times their services may be then most needed in the field. So long as the organization stands as it now does, neither the Conscripts nor the men not subject to Conscription can be removed from the State without Depleating them.

In this Connection, I beg leave to lay before you a very elaborate and interesting communication from Maj-Gen Magruder upon this and other subjects, and – bespeak for it the full consideration which the great value of facts and suggestions contained in it deserve.

Whatever may be your conclusions as to continuing this organization as it now stands, the men between the ages of eighteen and fifty should be held as the most available State force for operations in the field, and their organization should be complete and permanent. So that they can be readily moved and employed to meet

continue their attentions to producing from the soil— increasing stock &c., as far as consistent with the military defences of the State. If the Nation overlooks the necessity of production, of keeping up supplies of bread and meat for the army, and for home consumption, no leg, perhaps, could be expected of Military Commanders, whose minds are constantly fixed upon operations in the field. It should not be overlooked, that the army of the Trans Miss Dept. depends greatly for supplies from Texas, that thousands are flying with their property from Louisiana & Arkansas to her borders, now swarming her Subsistance— that the absence of men from home on the service at the call of the State, has from all that I can learn, together with other causes, resulted in much less grain being sown in the grain region than was sown last season. We should shape our policy in reference to the uncertain duration of this contest, and use most production and fight and fight and produce again. Shed our forefathers wan well, and they labored upon the soil, and fought on the soil, for years in many years, until they achieved the independence for which we are now battling.

The subject of the protection of the frontier so as to keep down the Indian Savage, is deemed by me of great importance, and of necessity has that upon which depends success in defending a State. Thousands have been forced to leave, year after year, and thereby integrity depend upon the success of the border counties. If the inhabitants of the entire frontier counties are forced to leave their homes and farms from want of protection, and to flee back upon the settled portions of their state, the consequences will be disastrous indeed. Texas in the last twelve months, on the frontier, has suffered more than all the balance of the State. Companies of Rangers, and regiments of State troops have been stationed, for nearly twelve months, on the frontier, at a heavy expense. Many of these companies, in the main, frontiersmen, selected for their peculiar fitness for this service.

And besides this, an effective large number of Rangers could, if the men subject to draft upon the last call of Gen. Hebbeck, were allowed to organize into companies and remain in their respective Counties for border service; and companies of others liable to draft could be allowed to remain at home for the same purpose. A similar organization to these could be made from the Militia of the State, under the direction of Gen. Hebbeck. From these companies could be selected the number of troops required to guard the defiles of the frontier, and keep for their protection.

ouch of the Confederate Services and you can also judge of the efficiency and propriety of this plan of defense, and of the reasons of its failure. I am decidedly impressed with the belief that it would secure better results to entrust the protection of the frontier, in the main if not entirely, to Confederate authority. There the charge and the responsibility properly belongs, and it is not right in principle to pursue a line of policy unnecessarily, which implies a doubt of willingness of the Confederacy to discharge her Constitutional obligations to Texas ——— Confederate troops, to some extent are already concentrated upon the frontier for its defense, and the establishment of a Military District in the Northern portion of the State strengthens the guarantees of defense from this source. And besides, I think that we have a guaranty in the disposition of the Commander of the Trans-Miss Department, that if he is trusted with the defense of the frontier the responsibility imposed upon him and he is left unfettered, that this Service will receive from time to time a full share of his attention and energy. I do not despair even with the policy of protecting the frontier by Militia men, that the object will be complete and successful. Even should they be found the most efficient troops for this purpose they required doubtless be supported by Confederate troops. If men are to be left at home in the frontier Counties for home defense they certainly should be forced to organize in a way to make them efficient, and subject them to proper Commissioned authority; and in case it should become necessary to raise to meet the emergencies that might arise, for the Companies to prosecute Campaigns beyond the limits of their Counties, would it not be well, in such instances to subject them to the Command of the Confederate authorities, invested with the frontier defense, and Commanding troops regularly for this purpose? ——— What should be aimed at is full protection; but in securing this, men must be at their posts, and in the discharge of their duties. Such is the condition of the Country, that its resources in men and means must be carefully husbanded, and idleness and shirking from duty no where allowed. I am satisfied that Posts must be established and points more distant from the settlements of the whites, seized and held — that we must approach nearer the homes and the haunts of the Savage, before the frontier can ever be freed from his thieving habits and murderous disposition ——— The policy already inaugurated, of receiving Confederate notes in payment of taxes, in order to sustain and uphold that Currency, should still be adhered to, although the great depreciation of those notes is becoming very embarrassing to the operations of the Government. But the problem should be mastered

more perfect. The collections in that currency should be made equal to the ordinary expenditures of the Government, in order to avoid, from this time forward, the use of State Treasury Warrants at the ruinous rates of depreciation which mark Confederate Notes.

The practice of paying out, in the transactions of the Government, Treasury Warrants & Confederate Notes, at the same depreciated rates, not only involves bad financiering, but is actually unjust to the people — results to the benefit of a few keen-sighted observers upon the course and tendency of the currency, and will, if persevered in for any great length of time, greatly embarrass the finances of the State.

Why should Texas Treasury Warrants, with her vast resources and the small debt against her Treasury, be forced to be her citizens at the rate of ten cents on the dollar? There is now outstanding, of these Warrants, including the 10 per cent Warrants, about the sum of one Million, five hundred and twenty five thousand, four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and [illegible] cents, ($1,525,487.72), and they are not found in circulation, except to a limited extent — they are founded with the belief and expectation on the part of the holders, that Texas is not only bound, but has the ability, and will, ultimately, redeem them at their face value in Specie, as if not one of them were paid out at the ruinous rate of depreciation mentioned.

The condition of the State, at present, as well as the circumstances under which they were issued, forbid that they should be funded, and such, it would be well, could a way be opened for their return to the Treasury. The propriety of receiving these Warrants in payment of debts due to special funds not annually distributable, and in payment for land [illegible] at not less than one dollar per acre, might well be considered, and maturely investigated. I believe that the Public Domain should be husbanded and guarded as a mine of wealth, to strengthen the credit of the State, and from which to draw means to aid in the discharge of pecuniary and other obligations necessarily growing out of this war, and to provide for the disabled soldiery of Texas, who will find help nowhere else. Could these Warrants be thus returned to the Treasury, and the State should ultimately find herself under an absolute necessity of changing her present policy, and relying upon a currency of her own, she would be in a better condition to enter upon such a course, being more free from obligations pressing immediately upon the Government for fulfilment.

I respectfully suggest the propriety of taking steps, at your present session, for barring all claims of the State against the Confederate Government, including appropriations for the protection of the frontier, placed before congress, that they may be adjusted —

admitted. and. if desired by the State, acknowledged. in the form of Confederate Bonds. I cannot believe that Congress will refuse to repay the State her expenditures for the support of the frontier regiments. Should the subject be brought before them. Should any facts, or documents be required to explain circumstances, unnecessary to call the attention of Congress to this subject, it will be here again. My course with regard to them. The subject is before you to dispose of as you may think best.

The condition of the Treasury will fully be explained in the Secretary's Report and the recommendations for you to adopt. The receipts and expenditures in these. The rate of taxation, the basis on which assessments should be made, and the mode of collection. will be brought to your notice in that Report. Thus if the Treasury is exhausted by the war, you have the power of supplying it. Perhaps more than sufficient to meet the public engagements will be raised. You will be better able to judge of the taxation necessary. The sum of two hundred millions, with the borrowing power will be upon sufficient. The Secretary will recommend.

It is to be hoped that the Confederate Congress will not adopt the suggestion of the Convention. Some of the delegates are said to be opposed to making Bonds a basis of currency. Should the suggestion be adopted by Congress, it will be at the risk of the Government. Thus the Treasury notes will be issued as long as they will command specie. Should they depreciate, the Government will be compelled to withdraw them from circulation. Should they appreciate, the Government will be compelled to issue more. Thus the circulation will be regulated by the business of the country. The Secretary will recommend this

as a test to our currency, and that such an application should have been forbidden by the people and by the practice of the Government. To apply to it the rule which a paper currency is valuable in proportion to the degree and the readiness with which it is convertable into Specie, is at once to proclaim it Chaffand in fact a repetition of the folly of putting new wine into old bottles. And again it should not have been expected, nor was it promised on the part of the Government, that these obligations could be redeemed, or placed upon a Specie basis until the last battle in our glorious cause should be fought and won.

And even when that glorious consummation should be reached it was supposed that it would require years of contribution from the people to extinguish the debt but that the extinction even in a period of years would seem like the giving immunities of a Principle which would result in our freedom and independence But the Government itself, on its own showing in figures and the people almost unanimously have spoken all the facts and circumstances considered to show our ability and disposition to meet the demand without reference to the obligations and ability of our Government ultimately to make it good.

The question is a plain and distinct one: Is this currency to be redeemed? If so, why do not the people be relieved thus to their own detriment and let the notes / Specie which will be thrown upon their hands and upon their Postmaster & banks & Collectors and upon their Postmasters & banks & Collectors three times greater than it should be.

The propriety of suspending the operations of the Land Office so far as to prevent the location and survey of land until the new shall close, seems to me to be for special purposes connected with the Credit and financial operations of the Government, & measures to be chosen, the operations in the present condition of the public in the absence of so many citizens from home, and the liability of so many others to be called from home to the Army, must result, mainly to the benefit of but few.

Further notice in the message of Hon. Secretary who is prepared to announce the opening pri

Amendment

Appendix

to the petitions and the petitioners would seem to be left through the Department. This can only be accomplished by the interference of members of Congress, and the Secretary of State should be instructed by the authority of the President to make this known to the Consuls. Necessary in many cases for the Consuls to be instructed by the Secretary of State to refer the petitioners to their Representatives in Congress, and not to receive petitions from them. This is a very important duty, and requires much attention from the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State should be instructed by the President to refer the petitioners to their Representatives in Congress, and not to receive petitions from them. This is a very important duty, and requires much attention from the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State should be instructed by the President to refer the petitioners to their Representatives in Congress, and not to receive petitions from them. This is a very important duty, and requires much attention from the Secretary of State.

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Amendment

be made the duty of the Judges to hold their Courts regularly, at least for such portions as they may find to labor jealously to prevent the execution of such laws. To the Judiciary to die out prevent the execution of such laws. To the Judiciary to die out
during the War. Cannot this branch of the government be much
efficiency by keeping the Commercial Laws of commercial by force. the busi-
ness, and by seeing that there are uniform and perfect prac-
tices?

I feel determined to bring to your atten-
tion the subject of Common Schools, and the constitution of the
Republic provided for them by laws. For the first two years
the amount distributed in support of these Schools has
been insignificant. The report of the Superintendent
of Common Schools is before you, and records the ad-
vances made by them from the State fund, amounted
to the census of education is a proper one, and it should be
the duty of the Judges to hold their Courts regularly,
in the several Counties that they may be visited
by the general impression would be Necessity. We know not how
long the war may continue, and we should therefore in
reference to this question. The fact then is sufficient to
demonstrate the propriety of making provision
for the growing wants of the State in this branch, before
we are forced into action not on the Constitution. Experience with the
facts connected with the disposal of the Common School Fund
Country will furnish for their benefit. The benefits to be
from this system of perfect education, were anticipated from
wisely for the future good of this Republic, it should not be
prosecuted until the minds of people are more enlightened
blessed. The interests of society, and of the community,
the future respectively with reflection of the
best— Some perhaps, of fathers who have perished upon the
field of fame in defending their Country. None of those who
are left suffering the precedence cause, but some are unable to
provide for the education of their children as are required in
this matter.

I know that the subject is recommended
for embarrassments, and perhaps the greatest evils we have to
the currency.

There is due to the Common School Fund
upon bonds of R.R. Co's, about three hundred and forty four
thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars, and six cents
($344,317.06). The annual accumulation of interest upon these bonds
as they now stand, is about one hundred and six thousand
eight hundred and fifty eight dollars and eighty cents ($106,858.80).
The bonds of these Companies will, in a few years, begin to fall due
them with the amount of accumulated interest against them, their rolling
stock, bridges, superstructures &c worn out and deteriorated, the money the un-
while they have no chance to procure a new railroad, it is not diffi-
cult to foresee that some of them, if not all, may be greatly embarrassed.

The interests of the R.R. System and the Common
School system are connected through the policy of State Legislation.
and the State is interested in fostering, encouraging and defending

both systems; but this policy is defeated so soon as one system is permitted to destroy the other.

The currency renders the subject exceedingly embarassing. From what I have learned, Companies have failed to pay the interest upon their Bonds, only because they were not permitted to do so in Real currency as they could command. What the conditions of the Companies are is, and what their ability to pay, I am not informed. I have heard that some would pay, if permitted to do so, in Treasury Warrants, but I vouch not for the correctness of the statements.

The practical end to be aimed at in this matter is to secure to the State the same amount of taxation or reimbursement to it, for the sums due the School Fund, that might have been secured, heretofore, under existing laws. Is this end attainable? Of course, I do not intend to be understood as indicating that imposition is the general policy of the State in suspending the laws for the collection of debts, that an exception should be made of R.R. Cos. To make such an exception and to force or attempt to force them to payments in a currency that they could not command, I should deem unjust and oppressive, and it would certainly, for a long time, defeat the objects that might be attained by managing this whole subject with practical wisdom, that may secure justice to the School fund, upon some plan that provides, under the circumstances, for requiring the Companies be at the same time just to the People.

I have thus grouped these facts and Considerations, that this whole subject might receive at your hands that full[x] and practical consideration which the great and general importance demands, and with the hope that you may be able to work out practical results, just to the two great public interests involved.

Misery rules afflict the lands. The currency is depreciated, speculation is abroad, and prices are enormous. The suggestions for the correction of these evils are numberless.

They are in fact evils which have attended every revolution and protracted war recorded by history, and history proclaims the remedies applied for their corrections, and the results of their application. Its pages are open before you. I shall express none hereby tendered, but if practiced upon, they will suffice to heal these evils, and teach these Complainers. Let every man comprehend the surroundings of the Country, and appreciate the necessity of making the State self-sustaining, and every family self supporting. Let habits suited to the times be cultivated and habits foreign to them be immediately adopted. Let every family, rich and poor, depend for for their clothing upon their own looms and spinnelles, tan their own hides into leather and convert their leather into boots and shoes. Convert useless wool and furs at the shops into plain, substantial hats, and let the fair hand of women convert into hats & bonnets the grasses and the straws plucked from the fields, the forests and the prairies. Then the merchant may change enormous profits for his goods, and there will be but little dependence upon him.

[x] Insert after "full" "liberal"

24 labor and capital unite, and introduce and work machinery for the making of wearing apparel from our native products. let the iron and mineral resources of the State, throughout Combination lines extended into for the purpose. be developed, and then work Ruffles will be more abundant and cheap. Had such a one been adopted by our people two years ago. they would have already been relieved & independent of foreign markets. & the enemies of them in ancient times and the nails and matrons of Sparta in modern times, influenced by patriotism and love of country, cased their thousands of their silver plate, their jewelry and golden ornaments and for them refer the aider of their bleeding Country. Permit your noble women, who have given the beginning of this Contest exhibited a spirit to be cherished. be self sacrificing. Should not be ashamed to wear themselves in the plain products of domestic manufactures, bearing evidence of a self reliant spirit and self sustaining heroism in a Country blessed above every here, and elicit in the minds of succeeding for the thousands of her heroic dead.

24. I above all let us fellow citizens solemnly remember, that this war sleet, is the utmost for which we have fixed, that happiness is to be a part of it. Glorious prospects of the peoples glory's that a nation to have ever raised to be a blessing and blain when the Nation and the people let them, in remembrance of these facts, reject the false standard of value, in foreign gold, created by the speculator and the banking Money dealers, to determine the price of the Confederate Currency let them fund and retire from circulation every dollar that can be spared, and let them be content with fair remunerative prices for their labor, their products and their property, and the currency will appreciate in value, and will be well again. The remedy is with the people at once, a partial application of it can do no hurt, the application would be universal as the evil, and if universally and rightly applied by the people, the country would be saved and the currency restored. Surely every true man should be so ready to follow the good example of his neighbor in reducing prices, retiring the currency from circulation, and striving to improve it, as he would be to copy the bad example of the speculator in raising prices, and decreasing the value of the currency.

In concluding this letter, allow me to indulge the hope that the extended harmony & success may attend you in your Councils, that God in His goodness may watch over and guide you in your deliberations, and that the results of your labors may entitle you to the lasting gratitude of your Countrymen

J. D. Memminger

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, 1863 Dec 12th

Gentlemen of the Senate — I have the honor to submit to you the following appointments of Notaries Public, to which I most respectfully ask your advice and consent

Austin County — Vice J H Collins
N J Cook

Bell County — Vice E Mills
H H Jackson

Bexar County — Vice W Stillhamm
L H Smallenfield

Blanco County — Vice A Appointment
Archer Crimmels

Burleson County — Vice Wm J Hill
Lewis L Childs
J H Holmes
Same Shaw

Canada County — Vice H C Smallenfield
Chas Collings

Comal County — Vice A Bellmont
Ernest Deckman

Cass County — Vice Geo Goldthwait
Squire Reeves

Cherokee County — Vice Geo Gilmore
(Illegible) Hy Slack
Wm H Hass

Ellis County — Vice C J Lee
Jas Campbell
Jacques Campbell

Grimes County — Vice H C Shepherd
Silas Pinckney

Hunt County — Vice Geo Goldthwait
Wm O Hamblin

November

	Hunt County	
L H Armstrong		Vice Wm C Hutchison
	Henderson County	
Robt Means		Vice Thos L Mercheson
Wm Richardson		Martin Richardson
	Hill County	
D S Fields		Vice Wm Blackstock
J Shackelford		Jno T Wright
	Hopkins County	
Ramsey Bowman		Vice Wm D McCoy
	Upshur County	
R. S. James		Vice Wm Pilcher
A. J Ward		A J Ivie
	Lamar County	
H. C. Henderson		Vice Fred Price
Wm Turner,		Thomas Hutchison
	Dallas County	
James C Andrews		Vice Wm H Travis
Hugh A McSherlon		" David McD Barkley
Benj Burroughs		" Wm Thomas
	Orange County	
✣ Reading		Vice Hugh Critchlow
	Panola County	
Thos Ellison		Vice Silas Hawse
	Parker County	
John Matlock		Vice J P Cole
A L Pinckard		" John Dawson
	Robertson County	
Wm P Townsend		Vice Reuben Hornsby
	Titus County	
C Huff		Vice J. G. Chambers
	Travis County	
Chas L Richards		Vice Wm Cartland
	Trinity County	
James Marsh		Vice A Blackshear
Wm Cox		" Alex D Brent

✣ Lost on the table

Dr H. S. Caldwell — Tyler County — Vice Geo W Van Vleet

John L Nicholson — Victoria County — Vice James A Moody

A G Baker — Washington County — Vice Thos B Haynes

M B Drake — Hunt County — Vice W R Lane

William Lanier — Shelby County — Vice E S Desark

Wm Doughty
his Rec — Refugio County — Vice J Crawford
" J M Rodgers

Jas C Dockerty — Dec Patricio County — Vice R Carroll

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt

Executive Department
Austin Texas 1863 Nov 16th

Gentlemen of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives

I herewith lay before you a supplemental Report of the Quarter Master of the Frontier Regiment to the effect of the Cotyand Insurrection, Gen'l Ship this was not made a part of the principal Report, I do not know, and it is now placed before you for such action as you may deem advisable — I call your attention to a Recent resolution of the Late Session of the last Legislature, making it the duty of the Military Board to procure inquiry into the expediency of working certain Salines near Presidio — Mountains on the South western frontier of the State — and making it still further their duty should they find the undertaking expedient, to take immediate measures for working the same under the supervision of State authority. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated. The Military Board report to me that they deem it inexpedient to commence work with out more money, and have requested me to bring the subject to your attention. While the subject is before you I respectfully suggested, that the propriety of working Salines at the expense and under the direction of the State, should be fully considered, and, if deemed proper, to what extent the State shall engage in such works.

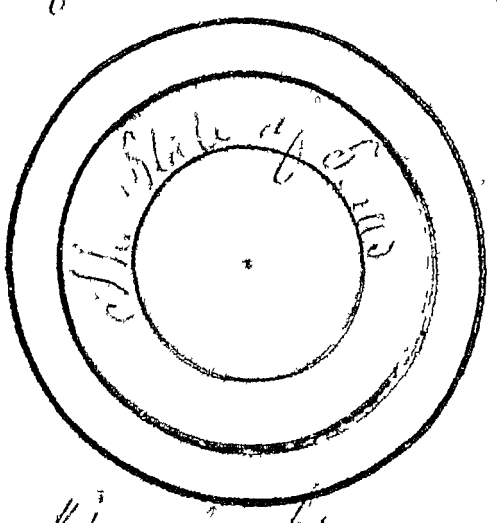
Memorandum

Memorandum

Memorandum

Memorandum

Lind Autumn, and I do hereby authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of this appointment according to Law for and during the term of four years, from the date hereof; unless sooner removed by the Governor of this State for the time being.



In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed, At Austin this the 18th day of November A.D. 1863 And in the year of the independence of Texas the twenty eighth

By the Governor
E. Pease
Secy of State

P. Hansbrough

Note

A commission similar to the above was also issued to W.S. Hotchkiss

The State of Texas
Special Proclamation By The Governor

Whereas the House of Representatives of the 10th Legislature of Texas has declared the seat occupied by the Hon. H. McGill to be vacant: thereby creating a vacancy in said House of one Member from Representative District No 44

Now, therefore I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas do by virtue of authority in me vested hereby order and direct that an election be held in said District to fill said vacancy

The Chief Justice of Dallas County (or the County Commissioners if necessary) will cause said election to be held (after having given not more than ten nor less than five days notice of the time thereof) and returns thereof to be made to the Secretary of State accordingly

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State affixed at Austin this 18th day of Nov. 1863 and in the year of Texan Independence the 28th

By the Governor
E. Pease
Secretary of State

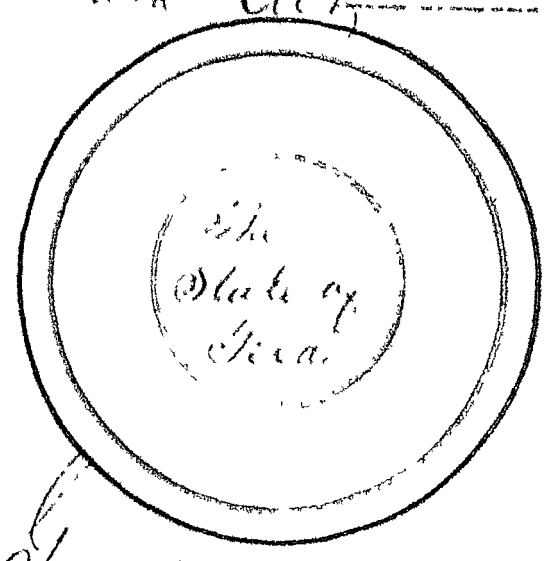
P. Hansbrough

November

The State of Texas

Special Proclamation By the Governor

Whereas. Since the issuance of our proclamation of date November 15th 1865, ordering an election to be held on the 1st Tuesday in December A.D. 1865 for one member of Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, declaring the seat of H. McAffirt vacant, the said Legislature has passed an Act approved Nov. 20th 1865 requiring that not less than sixty nor more than ninety days notice of said election shall be given, and that the returns thereof be made within three days after the day of election. Now Therefore, I Andrew Jackson Hamilton Governor of the State of Texas in pursuance of said Act, do require the Chief Justice of Collin County to cause an election to be held in said District on the first Tuesday in December A.D. 1865 for the purpose of filling the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of H. McAffirt and that the returns thereof be made within three days after the day of election in pursuance of the provisions of the aforesaid Act.



Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Austin this the 2nd day of November A.D. 1865 and in the 90th year of the Independence of Texas and the Seventy eighth

By the Governor

J. Winkler

A. J. Hamilton

Acting Secy of State.

Executive Department
Austin Texas 1863 Nov 27th

Senators I have the honor to submit to you the following appointments & Notaries Public, to which I would respectfully ask your advice & consent.

Austin County

Wm McClenehan — Re Appointment
H B Daily — Dist Clerk

Bastrop County

Elias S Jones — Re Appointment
Adam Thomas — " "
Daniel Johnson — Dist Clerk

Bexar County

Elias Ballie — Notary Public
John A Quitel — " & J Exofficio
H K Dailey — Dist Attorney
M Diez — " "
Jno Hoffman — " "

Bell County

John M Pope — Notary Public
H G Armstrong — Dist Clerk

Brazoria County

Thos G Nelson — Re-Appointment
J J Shannon — " "
Ch Grimes — " "

Cherokee County

Jones D Long — Notary Public
Hiram B Stephens — " & J Exofficio
Jefferson Shook — Dist Attorney

Cook County

Benj Hubert — Notary Public
John McNamara — " & J Exofficio
James Pickett — Dist Clerk
Jacob Green — " "

Harrison County

Chas Perkins — Notary Public
Richard D Pope — " & J Exofficio
Thomas Peck — Dist Attorney
L A Hansell — " "

James Smith — " "
Wm Simmons — " "
Thos Ochiltree — " "

Hunt County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Wm Cox — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Jackson County

Jno Hall — Notary Public
Jno Hall — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hall — Dist Attorney
Jno Hall — " "

Jasper County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Jno Hancock — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Jefferson County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Jno Hancock — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Johnson County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Jno Hancock — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Kaufman County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Jno Hancock — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Kerr County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Jno Hancock — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Lamar County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Jno Hancock — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Lavaca County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Jno Hancock — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Leon County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Jno Hancock — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Liberty County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Jno Hancock — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Limestone County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Jno Hancock — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Lamar County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Jno Hancock — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Lavaca County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Jno Hancock — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Leon County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Jno Hancock — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Liberty County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Jno Hancock — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Limestone County

Jno Hancock — Notary Public
Jno Hancock — " & J Exofficio
Jno Hancock — Dist Attorney
Jno Hancock — " "

Gonzales County

Isaac Mellen — Ag Appointment
John A King — Vice Everett H Lewis

Graves County

Joseph B Edmonson — Ag Appointment

Harrison County

Judge J J Williams — Vice Geo L Hill

Hays County

Albert Heath — Ag Appt as Com
Chas Lehmen — Coroner

Hemphill County

Jas Cockrell — Vice J Bridges dec
" Coe — J H Jones

Houk County

Benj M Chenault — Vice Wm L Keen

Jasper County

H " — Vice Wm Allen

Runnels County

J H Linder — Vice C A Mayfield
C A Mills — Ag Sheriff

Kaufman County

Wm Tibbard — Vice K K Emerick
D H Vaughan — Justice H Johnson

Lamar County

Jno C Chenault — Vice Wm Shotwell
The L Lamar — Jno Maxwell

Lampasas County

T C Jackson — Vice Albert G Lane

Leon County

Henry M Cook — Ag Appointment

Liberty County

Benj Rolfe — Vice Jno C DeBlanc
J B Smith — P L Palmer

Llano County

Samuel Tate — Coroner
A Erlenmeyer — Vice Wm Bradford dec'd

Geo Parr — Live Oak County — Vice Geo L Givens

Jno H Long — McLennan County — Vice W D Chambers
" N McMurray — " S L Sears
Chas S Robinson — Orig Appointment
Jno R Harris — "

R D Bedwell — McCulloch County — Orig Appointment

E G Berners — Marion County — Vice W P Sanfley
Jno M Holday — " John Grinder
J J Williams — Orig Appointment

J C Davis — Montgomery County — Vice Chas L Long
Vincent Vicks — " " B Stewart

Henry Sharpe — Matagorda County — Vice Appointment
D & C Bramow — Orig "
J B Hankins — "
Geo Williams — Vice Jno H Cutler
Jno M Rudyker — " Albert Markwardt

L D David McMahon — Newton County — Re-Appointment
Col John Manor — " "

Neals Kennedy — Rusk County — Re-Appointment
Chas M Perkins — Vice Frank Wilson
Frank Elkins — " Isaac Ohary

Zuba Petty — Sabine County — Vice Jno A Whitson

C Greenidge — San Saba County — Re Appointment
A H Hart — Orig Appointment
N Newell — " "

A J Lee — Tarrant County — Re-Appointment
James Lee — Vice Lemas Harrison
* Jno L Courtney — " James Watson

* Died on the Table

November

Wm Sallee — Jas Gault County — Tres Wm Sellers

Lemuel Stokes — Hunter County — Tres Silas A Hider dec'd

S M Yates
Wm H Reed — Polk County — Tres Absalom Lesueur
Wm Lewis

W J Hicks
Ezekiel Deane — Rhea County — Tres Andrew Reed
W A Phillips

L M Reed
C C Sherrod
Nathan Berry
J W Richard
H L Stokes — Neil County — Tres of Saint
" A D Danville
" A L Nelson
" " Neal
" " Lewis Lewis

W C Gilliland — Williamson County — Tres Wm M Timms

Wm Rucker — Giles County — Tres C. G. Heath

Wm Dale
Wm Hudson — Red River County — Tres A C Hunter
Wm A Cockrill

Wm A Dickman
Coleman Nelson — Grayson County — Tres Thos H Benton
Ex Officio and

Thos Crawfield
J W Wright
C C Nicholas — Fisher County — Tres L D Berry
" J H Ayres
" H Dickens

November

35

Executive Department

Austin, June Nov 31st 1863

Gentlemen of the
House of Representatives

I feel it to be my duty to
return to the House in which it originated, without my ap-
proval. An Act prescribing the duties of District Attorneys in cer-
tain cases therein mentioned"

I fully concur in the objects proposed by
the Bill - to make it the duties of the District Attorneys to represent
the interests of the State, in the cases designated, arising under
her laws, and also to prohibit them from officiously volunteering to
the Confederate authorities in such cases arising under the Mili-
tary and Penal Laws of the Confederacy. But I respectfully
submit, that it is the duty of the Confederate authorities to see
to the enforcement of the Laws of the Confederacy, and to defray
the expenses incident thereto; and in some portions of the State, these
authorities, as I am informed, have already employed Counsel for
the purpose of meeting such cases as are designated in this Bill,
and they will doubtless do so whenever it becomes necessary. Judg-
ing from what has occurred in the past, in connection with the
military laws of the Confederacy, and from the changes that may
in the future be made upon them by Legislation, it will be the
duty of the Attorneys, Military authority, the members of
the Legislature for the trial of habeas Corpus in the examination of Cases
contemplated by this Bill arising under these laws, within the next
two years, should the war continue so long, may accumulate a very
considerable sum against the Treasury of the State, to be
subsequently chargeable against the Confederacy. The members of
cases of this kind that will be tried under the Military
laws of the State, each involving, as the Bill now provides
an act of twenty five dollars, may, in all probability, impose a
most considerable burden upon the Treasury, and it seems
to me, that the State will have fully discharged her duties
by providing for the enforcement of her own Laws in such
Cases, and for the payment of the charges incident thereto.

But should the State authorities aid
in the enforcement of the Confederate Laws, in such instan-
ces, the expenses should not be paid from the Confed-
erate Treasury.

Respectfully

31 December

Executive Department
Austin Texas Dec 1st 1863

Senators
and Representatives

I deem it proper to place before
you papers received from Maj Gen Banks containing evidence
of treasonable and disloyal designs on the part of certain Citizens
of Texas arrested and imprisoned for the crime, and also containing
evidence of like designs against others. These papers will show, of course, the grounds of Gen Banks action in these cases and the part
out the manifestations of treasonable designs and unfriendliness
work on our border to be founder for the upon expenditures.
Also results to the defence of the
Military District of which he was commander. I also place
before you for your consideration, a letter of Lt Col Magruder
in relation to the transfer of the Frontier Regiment to confederate service.

L Murrah

Executive Department
Austin Texas Dec 1st 1863

Hon R J Townes
Secty of State

Sir,

I have this day re-appointed James O M Kinnell Esqr. one of the Board
of Managers of the Lunatic Asylum.
Let the usual letter of appointment
issue forthwith

Very Respectfully
L Murrah

Executive Department
Austin, Texas. Dec 2nd 1863

Senators
and Representatives

I herewith transmit to you, for your consideration, some further communications from Maj Genl Magruder - in relation to some of the subjects embraced in the communications placed before you on the first instant. These papers were recieved by me to day.

T Thurmond

Executive Departmente
Austin, Texas, Dec 3rd 1863

Senators:

I have this day appointed the following officers of the State Penitentiary: Thomas Burleson of Walker County, Superintendent, and O. H. Hendricks of Harrison County, Financial Agent, to which appointments I respectfully ask your advice and consent.

T Thurmond

Executive Department
Austin, Texas Dec 4th 1863

Senators
and Representatives

About the 23d of August the last remnant of the Tonkaway Indians, numbering about one hundred and sixty-five, consisting of about fifty warriors, the remainder non-combatants, old men, women, girls and boys - arrived in Texas, and still remain in the State. Ninety of these indians are at Fort Belknap, the remainder at Camp Colorado. They were induced to come by promises held out to them of a home and Military Service in Texas, by officers, done in the Frontier Regiment, and by Col Jno R Baylor, as appears will certain letters, heretofore transmitted, addressed to them, and their agents.

Since their arrival in the State, they have been

December

subsisted by the officers of this Regiment, and the accounts for their subsistence have been forwarded to the office of the Adjutant and Inspector Genl for approval; but up to this time, his approval has been withheld, because there was no appropriation for that purpose. From the best estimates that I can have made — it will require at least ten thousand dollars to subsist them from the time of their arrival to the first of January next. This does not include a provision for clothing, blankets, &c. of which they are much in want. This Indians were restored to come into the State by the Military Authorities referred to, with the view of employing them as Rifles in the operations of the Seminole War last year & many of their warriors in the massacre at Fort Cobb, and if it is said they have been friendly and true to the White men for years, that they withstood the worst bitter hostility to their Comanche foes, and are cajoled to be employed in our interest then—

It is not ascertained, that this unfortunate strife of Tomahawk had been introduced into the State, and consequent increase of military employment without her authority & consent will have to be addressed to Col McCord Comdg the Western Regiment directing him at once to disband with the Cherokee Militia of the Nation. Such Districts as the State with reference to them, and be ready when the proper of the Fifth Choctaw Regt and proceeding for them, which this became necessary that Kind had been for years possessing the same peculiar in keeping to aid him with the assistance and care of the Indians, and dwelled ch upon the element he commanded to withdraw it more specific instructions.

Upon the Confederacy with the obligations of the Cherokee and the Creeks & the Seminoles & Choctaws & Chickasaws & Cherokees & Creeks &

to one this subject but should the care and protection of these Indians be devolved upon the State, the warriors may perhaps be made serviceable upon the frontier.

The papers herewith transmitted belong to the office of the Adjt and Insp. General, and it is important that they should be returned to that office.

S. Bell Maxey

Executive Department
Austin Texas Dec 1st 1863

Gentlemen of the
House of Representatives

I return to your body a Bill entitled "An Act to make an additional appropriation to pay the claims of the members of the late Board of Cattle Roads to be used for the defence of the State, and to defray the expenses and for the purchase of machinery for manufacturing purposes."

This Bill entrusts to the executive the sale of the appropriation of the State Bonds for the purposes contemplated by the act, and authorizes a distribution of them through an agent or agents selected for the purpose. This defect could be readily remedied, and I would recommend it being done by a proper proclamation

No

December

The State of Texas.

Proclamation by the Governor.

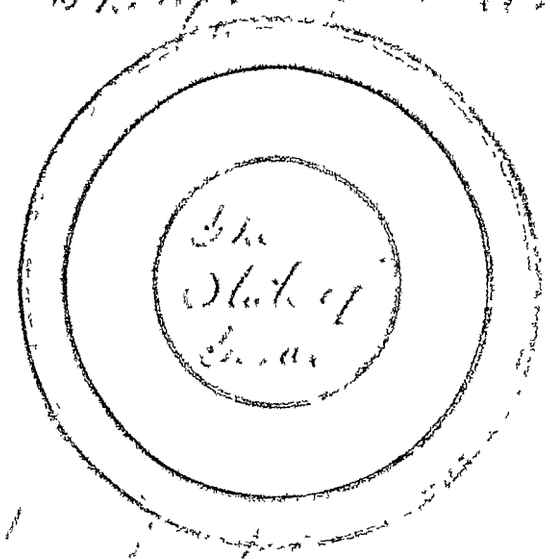
$300 Reward!

Whereas it has been made known to me that one

James Smith,

did, on the 2nd day of October 1860, in the County of Hunt and State aforesaid, kill one William S. Sharp; and the said James Smith has made his escape from justice.

Now, therefore, I, H. Runnels, Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said James Smith to the Sheriff of Hunt County for his arrest and trial.



In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto signed my name officially and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this 11th day of December A.D. 1860 and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty Fifth.

H. Runnels

By the Governor

Secretary of State

Description

James Smith is about 22 or 23 years old; has light hair and blue eyes; weighs about 150 pounds; is six feet high, and was in the county of Hunt; and left Hunt County with two Quarter Horses

December 2nd

111

Executive Department
Austin Texas Dec 12th 1863

Senators, I have the honor to submit the following appointments of Notaries Public, to which I most respectfully ask your advice and consent.

Austin County.

Ernest Hilty — Vice Rufus E Campbell

Bexar County.

Thos Thayer — Orig Appointment

Burleson County.

Caleb Hearn — Orig Appointment

Comanche County.

Wm H Hart — Vice W G Grant
Edward Rees — " Lewis Price
Jesse Wilson — Orig Appointment

Comanche County.

C B Olds — Orig Appointment
Ira H Cravens — " "

Ellis County.

Moses Knight — Vice Wm Peck
& Associates — " "

Fort Bend County.

Sidney Hall — Vice S McCrary
Wm Kyle — " Patrick Perry
Jack Harris — " M. J. Mayo

Galveston County.

E Schutze — Vice Gus Heidt
Wm Blankenship — " Jno E Sandelin

Harris County — Deputy — Appointment
Solomon Wolfe

Harris County — Deputy — Vice Wm J Pierce
Wm Hutchinson — " Wm H Hutchinson
Edward Pierce — " Sid Cockerton
Edward Mendez — " Wm E Mendez
Wm Bering

Harris County — Deputy — Appointment
W R Cockerell

December

Kendall County

Theodore Widenfeld — Brig.ᵉ Adjutant

Madison County

Jos Pritland — Vice Pres & Treas
Geo L Harrison — " Secy
Morrow Archer Conner — " Asst Sec & Treas
Joseph McIver — Brig.ᵉ Adjutant
Geo B Forest

Montague County

Jno O Neil — Brig.ᵉ Adjutant
Albin Gordon — "
H W Quillan — "

Preston County

Hamn Woods — Vice Pres & Treas

Lincoln County

Howard Lindsey — Vice Pres & Secy

Garrard County

Wm Poe — Vice Pres & Cashier

Lincoln County

Jo Jay — Brig.ᵉ Adjutant

Titus County

Adam Riddle — Brig.ᵉ Adjutant
Campbell Daniel
W H Haynes
A H Hamilton
Edwin Pickenpaugh — Vice Pres & Treas

Van Dandt County

D McDeadman — Vice Pres & Secy
Wm Murrah
John M Fallaway — " Asst Treasurer

Walker County

Wm G Kindrick — Brig.ᵉ Adjutant

Bourg County

Wm W Givens — Vice Pres & Secy
E H Harkins
W A Martin — Brig.ᵉ Adjutant

Augusta County

Dan Rodgers — Brig.ᵉ Adjutant

Collins County — Re. Appointment

Jno F Pagues — Vice La'M Dunlap.
Jno C Eastham.

Liberty County —

Wm. Pickle — Vice J W Stephens

Rusk County —

J Slade Burnett — Vice Slade Barnett.

Smith County —

Jason Enoch — Vice C Stockton

Washington County — Re. Appointment

Adolphe Viesca

Williamson County —

H C Dalrymple — Vice Thos Hughes

Galveston County — Vice C J Austin
" J. H. Scarcell
" J C Eastham

Jno Lellar

Dr. Small County — Vice James McKinnon

J D Kennard

Executive Department
Austin, [illegible] 1870

Gentlemen of the
House of Representatives

I return herewith without my approval, House Bill No. 44, entitled "An Act to regulate fees in certain cases" passed by the present session of the Legislature.

The provisions of this bill seem to be unjust and unequal in their operation, and to be calculated to increase the expenses of the administration of justice. County Clerks, Sheriffs, and Chief Constables, as I am fully aware, are now receiving more than adequate compensation for their services, and I am not aware that any additional compensation is necessary to induce the proper discharge of their duties. I do not see the necessity of requiring the Sheriff to be the bearer of the Chief Justice's warrants to the several counties, when the Sheriff is required by law to be present at the holding of each court, and therefore, cannot be absent. I am also opposed to the provision which requires the Clerk of the County Court to collect fees in advance in certain cases, and to the provision which requires the Sheriff to collect fees in advance for the service of writs of attachment, garnishment, and sequestration, and for the execution of writs of attachment, garnishment, and sequestration, and for the execution of writs of attachment, garnishment, and sequestration.

Respectfully

Executive Department
Austin, [illegible] 1870

Gentlemen

I return herewith, without my approval, House Bill No. 44, entitled "An Act for the relief of Sheriffs and Clerks", passed by the present session of the Legislature.

The object of this bill seems to be, that the moneys now paid into the County Treasury, by the Sheriffs and Clerks, shall be paid by them into the State Treasury, and that the Sheriffs and Clerks shall receive their compensation from the State Treasury, instead of the County Treasury, as at present.

Respectfully

December

Executive Department
Austin Dec 16th 1863

Senators

I have the honor to submit the following report of Messrs Public, to which I respectfully ask your favorable consideration

CC Hall
Gonzales
Lavaca
Victoria
Jackson
Calhoun
Refugio
Goliad
Live Oak
Nueces
Bee
Duval
Starr
Zapata
Webb
Encinal
La Salle
Dimmit
Maverick

Executive Department
Austin Texas Dec 16th 1863

Senators

I withhold my signature from a Bill entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Pierce deceased" for the reason that it was not in the power of the Senate intended, by complaining with the laws in existence, to refund what is provided by those provisions of this Bill. The report of the Clerk of the County Court of Robertson County to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the surveys of said certificate, as required by law, and a correction of the field notes so that they may be found form imperfection, and made to conform to the requirements of the said Bill Secure the Patent Granted. The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of State, which accompanied the Bill, and the Bill as passed by the Senate and House of Representatives acquired the law to the most part and left the Executive powerless in the premises. Under the provisions of the Bill, the Commissioner of the said Land Office has been directed

December

Executive Department
Austin, Texas Dec 16th 1863

Senators I have this day appointed the following named Gentlemen Directors of the State Penitentiary

Samuel Randall — Dem. 3 yrs.
Joseph F. Mayo — " 2 " Rep.
Henry Waller — " 1 " Rep.

to which appointments I respectfully ask your ratification and consent

P. Hansford

Executive Office
Austin Dec 16th 1863

Hon. A. J. Logan, Comptroller

Sir: You are hereby appointed assistant Comptroller of this Department. You will take and subscribe the oath prescribed and enter upon the discharge of your duties as such.

P. Hansford

Executive Office
Austin Dec 16th 1863

I, A. J. Logan, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Assistant Clerk of the Executive Department according to the best of my skill and ability, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, and to the Constitution and laws of the United States; so help me God. And I do further solemnly swear that since the 2nd day of March A.D. 1861, I have been a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons within this State or out of it, nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge, or fighting a duel with deadly weapons since that time. So help me God.

A. J. Logan

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th Dec. A.D. 1863

Chas. G. Bell, Clerk Supreme Court

Executive Department
Austin Texas Dec 22nd 1863

Whereas it has been represented to the Executive that D W Bouldin. D K Sewell. Joseph F Minter &c. are desirous of going into and passing through Mexico with their respective families, friends employees, retainers and servants

And it being known to me that they are citizens of this State and men of probity and integrity

Now I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, do issue this open letter, requesting the Military authorities of the Confederate States and of this State to permit the said persons to pass their lines into Mexico and to grant them every facility to effect their object

And I do respectfully and earnestly request the Military and civil authorities of Mexico and of the several States thereof to receive the said persons and treat them kindly and hospitably and aid them in effecting safely their passage through the Country

Descriptions

D W Bouldin aged 36 years — 5 feet 9 inches in Height — Grey Eyes — Dark hair, fair Complexion. Weighs about 150 pounds

D K Sewell aged about 38 years, 6 feet ½ inch in height. Dark hair Blue Eyes Weighs about 175 pounds

Jos F. F Minter aged about 40 years, about 5 feet 8 inches in Height, Heavy set. Dark hair weighs about 160 pounds

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto Signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin, this 22nd of December, 1863. And in the year of Texas Independence the twenty eighth

The State of Texas

By the Governor:

R J Hoggatt
Secty of State

E. Pendleton

December

Executive Department
Austin Texas Dec 2nd 1863

To all to whom these Presents shall come
Greeting
Whereas representations and facts satisfactory to the undersigned in the Executive have satisfied him that Robert L Lum of Kendall County Texas Private Company A 2nd Texas Regiment Heavy Artillery Confederate States Army Volunteers was duly elected by the qualified voters of said County at the General Election held on the first Monday in November A.D. 1863 to the office of Sheriff of said County and whereas the said Robert L Lum has duly qualified as such Sheriff by taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution and has executed his official bond as required by law and has been duly commissioned by the Governor of this State

Now therefore I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of this State do hereby commission the said Robert L Lum Sheriff of Kendall County Texas to hold said office for the term prescribed by law and do command all persons concerned to recognize him as such Sheriff

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this 2nd day of December A.D. 1863 and in the 28th year of the Independence of Texas and of the Republic of Texas

The State of Texas

By the Governor
Geo. W. Flournoy
Secretary of State

December

Circular

Department of State
Austin, Texas, Dec. 29th 1863

To the County Clerk of County

Sir

Your attention is especially called to the Act passed the 5th day of March 1863 (Page 14) and you are earnestly requested to comply promptly and strictly with the requirements

You are hereby instructed to regard the office of Notary as vacant in the following cases,

1. When the party has held office for four years.
2. When he failed to qualify and give bond after being Commissioned: It having come to the knowledge of the Secretary that some persons are exercising the functions of Notaries who only qualified under Rebel Governments.

You are expected to report promptly to this Department.

Respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
Secty of State.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas January 16th 1864

Whereas Felix McHenderson and Catherine Jackson both respectable and well known citizens of this county have on the 28th of Dec. made known unto me that they were desirous of visiting some friends in the Republic of Mexico

Now know ye that I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, do issue this my proclamation under the Great Seal of this State, requesting all proper officers, and the people of the United States of Mexico to respect the above named Citizens of the said State of Texas while travelling and remaining in the limits of said Republic

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State aforesaid at Austin this the 16th day of June A.D. 1864 and in the year of Texas Independence the twenty ninth

By the Governor
George B. Erath Secretary of State

No. December 19 1563

State of Texas
Navarro County.

Know All Men that I Sterling B Hendricks as Principal and W Nolen Wright Asbury Parker and Henry Hare and John B Hale as Securities acknowledge ourselves to owe and be indebted to the State of Texas in the sum of twenty thousand dollars good and lawful money for the payment of which Sterling B Hendricks has been appointed the Financial Agent of the Penitentiary of the State of Texas by the Governor of said state by and with the advice and consent of the Senate now of said Sterling B Hendricks shall well and faithfully perform his duties as such agent. Then the above obligation to be void and of no effect otherwise to be and remain in full force.

Witness our hands and seals this 19th day of December AD 1563

Sterling B Hendricks [seal]
W N Wright [seal]
A Parker [seal]
H Hare [seal]
J B Hale [seal]

Navarro Dec 19th 1563

The above Bond of Sterling B Hendricks is approved by us. And recorded in Clerks Book of Minutes

J H Walker Chairman
J L Ke[illegible] Com. Court

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct Copy of the original Bond on file in this Department with the words "and Covenant" and the body of the bond erased and interlined.

Geo B. Erwin
Chief Clerk
Alonzo T Logan
Asst Clerk

January A.D. 1864

An Address

By the Governor to the People of Texas

Executive Department
Austin Texas January 16th 1864

Fellow Citizens: I address you not as a matter of mere form, nor on the observance of precedents only, but impelled by a most sincere desire of communicating with you, at this time, upon the interests of the State and of our bleeding country. The year of 1863 is numbered with the years hey gone, and its facts are added to the history of the past and offer their solemn lessons for your instruction and guidance. Their teachings enlighten your judgment and enlarge your experience. The year of 1864 has dawned upon us, but it still on the future with its hopes, its uncertainties and its unascertainties. Its revelations are yet to come. We are still in the midst of War in magnitude almost beyond and unrivaled in ancient or modern history. The fearful struggle that opens on, and still more of all that is dear to us as a free people, and should, therefore, engage the energies, nerve and fire the mind and thought of the Country. There is no place in the Southern Confederacy for an idler or a coward. The manner in which he will employ his talents in this the hour of her "Sorest need," to the extent of his means, his ability and his strength will be treasured both in the memory and the affections of his countrymen. Honor will brighten the name of the man who proves himself true to the principles of Liberty & the cause of his Country while shame and disgrace will darken the name of the recreant to the demands of Patriotism.

The past year has prosperity on seasons the labor of the Planter and of the farmer is crowned with an abundant yield. our barns were filled with a rich harvest. the present was an unmet foretell. Though burdened with the uncertainties of the future— and we confidently hope and trust in a gracious Providence. We have reached the middle of January and over a large portion of the Western part of the State, but little rain has fallen, and without rain the Winter and the coming Spring. Crops in such regions cannot then be secured. As I am informed, no amount of small grain been sowing the last Fall and the present Winter to date by are likely to refresh them and from sowing the Fall and Winter previous. And besides a large portion of what was sown has been destroyed by recent cold. In many counties of the State, devoted exclusively to Stock raising and to the production of small grain, there are comparatively few Planters— on some almost none. Whom therefore, the citizens from these Counties are called into military service, they leave behind on many, not one to take to till their farms. Besides the new enrolment by Conscription there is no end of the United Stats population of the State, between the ages of Sixteen in

January

service, and large numbers of the best Slave laborers are yearly from the farms and the plantations to aid in the public defence. The abundant crop of last season is being rapidly consumed by the Army of the Commonwealth at home and by the large number of emigrants. And besides all this, the horses of the farmer and planter are, in many instances, diminished. No farming agricultural implements are being worn out, materials on the ground to repair or replace them being scarce - and, owing to the absence of so many men from their homes, the prudent and judicious management necessary to the production of good Crops, no longer presides over the agricultural interests.

I am no alarmist, and I have not enumerated these facts for the purpose of exciting your alarms. We have progressed so far in this revolution to be influenced by alarms or temporary excitements. We must deal with facts as they present themselves. The Country must and will, and should not if we could, blind ourselves to their force, and to the bearing which they may have upon the interests of the Country. Reason must shape our counsels, and a wise forecast guide our conduct and direct our energies in the employment of our means. These facts are enumerated, in order to call your attention to the agricultural interests of this State, and to that they may be more nursed, fostered, and encouraged, and influenced a line of policy in accordance with them. Men, time, labor and capital therefore should be agricultural pursuits. Land should be mainly devoted to the production of grain, and provisions of every Kind. No field should be permitted to lie idle that can be cultivated. The early and the late seasons should be taken advantage of, and the Crops appropriate to every season should receive your especial attention. Should we fail to supply our Army with provisions, and should want come upon the Community at home, it requires no seer to foretell its consequences. The shortest road to our peace is through unanimity and determination. Let us pay to the Government the taxes in kind, and encouraged at the low prices, even depreciated currency. Your all is involved in success in this struggle. The time for money-making, until the War is over, has passed, and the very idea of accumulating fortunes should be discouraged. What would your gains be worth to yourselves or to your children, unmarked success in this Contest? Be not discouraged at the legitimate demands that may be made upon you, for your property and your slaves, and even your time, for the military service. When these demands are made in accordance with law, and limited by the actual necessities of public service yield to them cheerfully and readily - not where they go beyond the demands of the law and beyond the public necessity - where they are made in violation of law and without authority - like freemen who know your rights, and who are determined that the laws of the Country shall be observed and respected, lay your Complaints and your grievances before the proper tribunals, and demand that the offender against justice and law of his Country shall be punished. This line of Conduct will make you firm citizens more Confidence and independence, and cause you to rise up to the requirements of the law when aggrieved, and to insist on your rights when you are assailed. To disregard, to disobey and disrespect it,

If the people that it was Themselves or unjust and oppressive make the Republic and oppression known to a patriotic spirit they themselves will you are in a legal and regular way relieved from their oppression not restricted by any mercenary considerations from saving and planting and resisting to the extent of your means and abilities for the safety of the State to deeply involved in the success of the pleading interests during the present Season

Major Mc Magruder assures me that he is fully alive to the importance of this subject and that the interference with your property and slaves in his part will be strictly limited by the requirements of the public defence. The influence and power of this Office shall be exerted to secure you against illegal and oppressive exactions and against violations of the law and unnecessary interference with your labors

The feet should be realized and brought home to the thoughts of every man and every woman in the State—that the foreign market is to be uncertain to be relied on for the introduction of prime necessities of life. Let every family and every household be encouraged to become self supporting and self sustaining. Clothing must be manufactured at home not only for home consumption but in part at least for the supply of our brave defenders in the field. Every family should procure and keep in readily activity as many looms, spinning and knitting needles as possible. The mothers, the Sisters the wives and the daughters of Texas, have an important part to play in this undertaking of home encouragement & protection. If you are blessed with fortune and surrounded by slaves at home and at your bidding let it be intelligent care and management provide over and direct their labors. Show by a noble example that you feel that these advantages of fortune are not entrusted to you to be employed for selfish ends only, but to enable you to enlarge your sphere of usefulness and to be more efficient for good to society. Set an example of firmness, energy and devotion to our holy cause that will encourage and console those who are less fortunate than yourself and who have to submit to privations incident to the cares of limited means. Say, and to the ladies unbecoming these times of trial and of suffering and cheerfully adopt those suited to the present condition of your Country. Be not ashamed to wear at home and in public the plain and modest fabricks of your own looms for it may be well said of you "She clothes herself in purple and fine linen and spinneth with her hands." Let your spinning wheels and looms be associated with the lofty ideas of Patriotism—that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed as one of these.

Forget not your power over the hearts and hopes of men. Recall the powerful influence which you had & still have over the fortunes of this revolution. Remember that a single ray from your hands—from the simplest ornament to the most beautiful battle-flag, dazzles to the soldier, nerves his arm, cheers his heart, and ennobles his purposes, far beyond all the eloquence of man.

Be conformable with these views the punctual discharge of daily and customary duties should be encouraged and stimulated by the community.

and well as by those on civil work, inviting settlers in every way that promises good results. Iron is scarce, and the limited supply is eagerly sought after. Every day's and yet the market is abundant in almost every portion of the State and the enterprising both inside the capitalists of Europe, capital and science. Our association, encouragement of individuals owning capital to spend for the purpose of developing their natural resources, will enrich the land of Texas. We must, of course, expect to meet with disadvantages, as the general condition of the country is one of transition, retrenchment, & trial and there will always be difficulties to be surmounted by perseverance and skilled management that they may be successfully met & overcome. I will not trespass upon the time of the Convention by discussing the various questions that the resolutions, which I have the honor to offer, may involve, but will simply state briefly the reasons which influence their action. The influences which it is hoped to bring to bear by the Resolutions to start skilled mechanics to emigrate and embark in the eight manufacturing establishments that will be started with the capital to be loaned for the purpose of developing their natural resources, which will enrich the land of Texas. The most important of these advantages, viz

have a moral influence that would not only be recognized throughout the Community, but would be felt even on the army, and encourage and cheer those who have entrusted their families and property to your care in their absence. Thus organized you would aid in the execution of the laws, Civil and Military; you would form an efficient police force to watch over and Control the Slaves population and prevent them from being tampered with — you would frown down, and root out disloyalty, disaffection, and treason to our cause — break up the haunts and retreats of deserters — arrest and return them and other shirkers to the post of duty — you would aid in protecting the Community from violence, and from the horrid murders, robberies and outrages which are daily being committed in many sections — you would uphold and sustain the laws, and make the wretched offender, everywhere feel and see that the way of the transgressor is hard. The last session of our Legislature enacted measures of stringent efforts to produce disaffection the harboring of deserters — embracing every act of offenders against the Cause so dear to you — near your Countenance, protection, and aid, in order to secure their execution. Organize, Choose officers Companies, as indicated under the laws and authority of our own State — and your Muster Rolls to the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State — take under them, Care and tuition, the boy under sixteen years of age, and support and train them for the duties that may soon devolve upon them as Citizens and as Soldiers. You will then be prepared in case of necessity and by united efforts, for the discharge of the sacred duties enjoined upon you and also be ready, should the occasion require it, for service of the War to assist in repelling the invader from your soil and from your homes. You would thus establish a home guard voluntarily organized, trained and disciplined, ready at any time to strengthen her force for local service, and — Composed of men of fixed principles, settled morals, temperate habits and sober, who would guard against violations of the laws, which are the ruling operations, and punish all those persons who fail officially and appropriately to discharge the duties which the laws require of them, and who are still left at home. Around you would cluster the Conservative elements of the State, which for and in the Army of the United States would thus be concentrated and exerted — made active, in the midst of operations, and not be over estimated. — In the performance of such responsible duties for the authority, obedience to the mandates — the guarantees and the boundless love of personal liberty, to life — to property and to rights, in the manner and the administrations of the Government, should be inviolable, according to the principles upon which they were ordained and established, should be held as sacred things. Act for these principles and priviledges that we are struggling this moment, and in the midst of the bloody drama now, shall we forget that they are to freemen, priceless jewels. Under the powers of Government, no matter of what form, no difference how high the authority is, should be set the laws at defiance, or their good Constitutional provisions. There is nothing to be gained, on the end by violations of law and of the principle

January

If the Government have confusion, dissatisfaction, and weakness— while the strict observance of legal obligations and of Agreements is a guaranty of rapid & full and equal growth and universal happiness.

The general condition of the County— a body of laws required to already exist to meet present emergencies— the relations difficult and important which the Indians must sustain towards the State should be carefully defined, & the Judiciary of the State should be such as best fitted for the faithful discharge of its duties & for the protection of the people. Also Courts established & organized. Also Courts for the trial of offenders. Jurors should be selected with a view to their fitness for the duties required of them. Also Courts established with a view to the administration of the Government and the laws.

The best Legislation of the State should be mainly for the support of the militant principles of soldiers, seeing that appropriations made out of the State Treasury & County Courts are authorized to impose a tax upon for support of the present for this purpose is necessary. Also Courts established with a view to distribution & administration of these funds. Statistical tables are also needed. Should look for suggestions. Should not call the attention of the County Courts of every County to do their full duty under these laws & regulations. So the families of soldiers to be well provided for that there will be no complaint and no apprehension & sad fears on the minds of the absent soldier and husband, that his family will not be fed and clothed. Every exertion should be made in order to secure the utmost harmony and good feeling between the Army in the field and the people at home.

Let there be mutually felt that they are interesting together in the same cause, the cause of freedom, and that they are mutually dependent upon each other. The strong arm of the soldier will grow feeble without food and Clothing & Ammunition & Medicine. So that strong Arm should be upheld by the unanimity & courage the community can have no guarantee of victory. Should dissensions arise in the army would it be well to compare the relative importance and nature of the evils and hardships of those on the Frontier and those who are in the several Camps & at home with fully discharging the duties claimed of them by our Glorious Country.

Fellow Citizens! The means in our power and the energies the Country are sufficient to ensure success in this God-bracked struggle; but they must be economized, combined, and directed by the most commendable wisdom and foresight. Statesmanship must rule upon civil councils, and the most Commendable ability upon Camps. The conduct of the people in every department of life must accord with the claims of the most exalted patriotism.

and then triumph in this contest is certain, and the achievement of independence beyond doubt. Then may you be hailed up with as strong assurances, that the Southern Confederacy will soon be welcomed, and ar[illegible] equal among the family of Nations, and that her free flag will float with proud triumph upon the Seas and Oceans, and be hailed with applause by delighted millions in the ports of the World. Your commerce free and unembarrassed, will be sought for by the nations of the earth, eager to exchange the fabricks and precious metals for the rich and varied production of a genial Climate, and of a soil unsurpassed in fertility. If true to ourselves, and true to the philosophy taught by the severe trials through which we are now passing, a new era will dawn upon the South. The busy hum of manufacturing establishments will be echoed from the waves of her own pure streams— her rich natural resources will be developed by the appliances of science— academies and colleges will adorn and illumine her groves and her hills— a philosophy more comprehensive and true— a literature more correct in taste, and more exalted in tone, than is from fewer sources— will enlarge and enlighten the minds of our people. All are to be a portion of the glorious fruits, and proud and enduring achievements, won by the South in a struggle which is costing so many valuable lives, and the blood of so many Patriots.

J. [illegible]

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January

In The Name And By The Authority
Of The State of Texas

These Presents Shall Come ___ I Mc Herr

Greeting ___ Know ye, that
I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, reposing
special trust and confidence in the honesty and integrity of Nathan Shelby, do hereby appoint him Commissioner to represent
part of the State of Texas to ___ and
and request and demand of the proper Officers of the Confederate
the Government a full and ___ settlement of all ___
demands of every kind and description whatsoever due or accruing
to the State of Texas, by the Confederate Government, and more
particularly of all claims due the State on account of moneys ex-
pended in defence of the frontier of Texas against the ex-
cursions of the Indians. ___

Hereby giving to said Commissioner, and agent
full power and authority in the premises, and hereby requir-
ing the proper authorities of the Confederate Government to
treat and deliver to such Claims and demands such final
action as may be necessary to the full settlement of the same.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused
the Great Seal of the State to be
affixed at Austin, this Seventeenth
day of January A.D. 1861 and of the
Independence of the United States the Eighty Fifth.

The State of Texas

By the Governor

E. Marshall
Secretary of State

P. Murrah

Department of State
Austin July 10th 1864

B. F. Frederici Esq
Dear Sir, Your communication of the
twenty fifth January was received by dept. Your letter
of the Seventh January which you refer to, had not been receiv-
ed.

I consider it my duty to reply to all inquir-
ies made by County Clerks, as regards to Notaries Public.

The Register shows that Mac Coppage was ap-
pointed Notary on the 9th August, 1860. and qualified on the
19th September, 1860. This appointment being made in the recess
of the Senate, viewed at the end of the then next session of the
Legislature.

On the second day of April 1861 he was nom-
inated to the Senate, the nomination confirmed on the fifth
of the same month, and the Commission issued on the 16th of
the month. There was a new appointment, but it does not appear
that he qualified under it. You may have the evidence of that
fact, in your office, but the facts before recited presents exactly
that state of case to which your attention was called in my
letter to you which was upon the Commission appointing
Judge Hilliard Notary Public.

The Register shows a similar state of fact
in regards to Mac Woodson Notary of your County.

Mr Kennedy also appears to be a Notary of
your County, but there is no evidence that he ever qualified.
That the name appears as stated to Mr Curtis.

Sam Cleveland of the opinion that when (a)
Notary accepts the appointment of Lieutenant or any oth-
er Commissioned office in the Confederate service he vacates
the office of Notary.

In such cases it is your duty to demand
the Seal and the official records &c of the Office.

Please give me accurate information in re-
gard to the Notaries of your County.

Respectfully
Your
R. L. Summers,
Sec'y of State.

March

Know all men by these Presents that We Stephen Crosby, Francis J Duffau, S S Smead and H H D Carrington and S McSteiner are firmly held and bound to Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas and to his successors in office in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars the payment of which well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators jointly and severally firmly by these presents

In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals (using scrawls for seals) at Austin this first day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty four

The condition of the above obligation is such that Whereas the above bounden Stephen Crosby was on the third day of August A D 1863 elected by the qualified electors of the State of Texas to the Office of Commissioner of the General Land Office for said State in conformity with the Laws and Constitution of the same

Now therefore if he shall faithfully and truly perform all the duties, obligations and trusts of said Office in conformity to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas Then and in that case the foregoing obligation shall become null and void but otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Approved March 1st 1864

Signed

S Crosby Seal
Francis J Duffau Seal
S S Smead Seal
H H D Carrington Seal
S McSteiner Seal

We James B Morris Chief Clerk and Monroe J Seguin Asst Clerk Department of State do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Bond of S Crosby Commissioner of the General Lands Office filed in this Department by His Excellency the Governor

James B Morris
Chief Clerk

Monroe J Seguin
Asst Clerk

March 61

The State of Texas

Proclamation By The Governor

Whereas There is a vacancy in the office of Representative in the Congress of the Confederate States of America from Representative District No 1 of the State of Texas occasioned by the death of the Hon John A Wilcox

Now therefore, I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas do, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws of the same, issue this my Proclamation ordering and directing that an Election be held in the various Counties composing said District on

Monday the Eleventh day of April A D 1864

to fill said vacancy

The Chief Justice of each County composing said District (or two County Commissioners if necessary) will cause said election to be held & returns thereof to be made to the Secretary of State as the Law directs

In Testimony Whereof, I hereunto sign my name and cause the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this Fourth day of March A D 1864 and in the years of Texan Independence the Twenty Eighth

The Seal of Texas

By the Governor

F. Murrah

R Bourne
Secretary of State

621

March

The State of Texas
County of Travis

Know all men by these presents that we Robert McElain as principal and B F Hollingsworth. J M Steiner and J J Duffau Securities are held and firmly bound unto Pendleton Murrah Governor of Texas and his successors in office in the penal sum of Twenty thousand dollars. the payment of which well and truely to be made. we bind ourselves our heirs executors and administrators jointly and severally firmly by these presents.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the said R McElgin well and truely honestly and faithfully discharge and perform the duties pertaining to the Office of Chief Clerk of the General Land Office of the State of Texas to which he has been appointed for the term. Commencing the 2nd day of March 1864 according to the Constitution and laws of this State and of the Confederate States. then this obligation to be null and void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect given under our hands this 1st day of March A D 1864.

Approved 5th March 1864

Robt McElgin
B F Hollingsworth
J M Steiner
Jas J Duffau.

We James B Morris Chief Clerk and Alonzo J Logan Asst Clerk Department of State. do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Bond of Robert McElain Chief Clerk of the General Land Office. Filed in this Department by His Excellency the Governor

Alonzo J Logan
Asst Clerk

March

Election Returns for Judge 2d Judicial District

February Sixth 1864

Counties	Alonzo D McGinnis	Spencer Ford	Wm McDalton	A G Campbell	John J White	Scattering
Bastrop	249	12	10	1	0	2
Caldwell	88	68	5	0	1	0
Guadaloupe	1	17	3	0	92	0
Hays	7	49	15	5	1	0
Travis	65	62	101	46	13	0
Total	410	208	134	52	117	2

This is to certify that on this the 9th day of March A.D. 1864. Hn. Pendleton Murrah Governor, and Robert J Townes Secretary of State, have examined and counted the returns made to the Secretary of State as the Law directs, of an election held in the Counties composing the 2d Judicial District of the State of Texas on Saturday the 6th day of February A.D. 1864. and that the above table exhibits a true statement of said Vote.

P. Murrah
Governor

R J Townes
Secretary of State

The State of Texas

Executive Department

I P Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby certify, that from an examination of the Returns made according to Law, to the Secretary of State, of the votes given for a Judge of the Districts Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Texas at an Election held on the Sixth day of February 1864 in the various Counties composing said District, it appears that Alonzo D McGinnis received the highest number of votes given for said office, and I do hereby declare that said Alonzo D McGinnis has been duly elected to said office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Austin, this the 9th day of March A D 1864 and in the year of the Independence of Texas, the Twenty eighth

P. Murrah

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R J Townes
Secry of State

64

March

The State of Texas

Executive Department

Whereas, James R. Nichols President of the Bastrop Iron Manufacturing Company, is desirous of visiting the Iron Works on Eastern Texas, for practical information in regard to the erection of Works and Machinery, and has expressed a desire that the Governor of the State should grant him and some other Members an open letter to more fully and safely accomplish the object of their visit.

Now Know Ye, that I Sanbleton Maverick Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby request all Citizens and Officers to give the said Nichols and those who may accompany him every facility in carrying out the object of their proposed visit.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this Seventeenth day of March A.D. 1864 and in the Year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth.

The State of Texas

By the Governor

P. Simmons

R. J. Townsend
Secretary of State

April

65

The State of Texas

Proclamation by the Governor

Whereas the condition of Public Affairs renders it necessary that the Legislature should be convened in Extraordinary Session

Now therefore I, Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas, do issue this my Proclamation, ordering the Legislature of the State of Texas to convene in Extraordinary Session at the Capitol, in the City of Austin on Monday the 2d day of May A D 1864 and whereas it is believed that vacancies exist in several of the Senatorial and Representative Districts of this State.

Now therefore, I do require the Chief Justices of the several Counties composing such Districts (or the County Commissioners if necessary) upon the receipt of this Proclamation to proceed to have elections held in their respective Counties to fill said vacancies; after having given not more than ten, nor less than five days notice of such election, and make returns thereof to the Secretary of State as the Law directs.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Austin this 7th day of April A D 1864 and in the year of Texian Independence the Twenty Ninth.

P. Murrah

By the Governor

R. J. Townes
Secretary of State

April

The State of Texas

Proclamation by the Governor

Whereas, there is a vacancy in the Office of Judge of the District Court in and for the 4th Judicial District of the State of Texas composed of the Counties of Bexar, Comal, Blanco, Gillespie, Kerr, Kendall

Now, therefore I, Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas do by virtue of authority in me vested, hereby order and Direct that an election be held in the several Counties composing said District

On Monday the 6th day of June A.D. 1864

to fill said vacancy

The Chief Justice of each County composing said District (or two County Commissioners if necessary) will cause said election to be held, and returns thereof to be made to the Secretary of State as the Law directs

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto Signed my name and Caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin, this 7th day of April A.D. 1864, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the twenty Ninth

By the Governor

R. J. Munroe
Secretary of State

The State of Texas

Executive Department

Whereas John Peterson, a native of Sweden but now a Citizen of Travis County, in this State, having exhibited to me a certificate from the Acting Superintendent of Conscripts of the State, that he is exempt from Military duty, by reason of age, and expressed a desire to visit Matamoras for the purpose of obtaining Machinery for his Steam Mill

Now, therefore I, Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas do grant this open Letter requesting all Officers and others and particularly the authorities of Mexico to permit him to proceed on his Journey and to aid him in accomplishing the object of his visit

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto Signed my name.

April and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed Done at Austin this 11th day of April A D 1864. and in the year of Texan Independence the Twenty Ninth

The State of Texas

By the Governor

P Murrah

R J Downes
Secretary of State

Executive Department
Austin, Texas. April 12th 1864

Hon R J Downes
Secretary of State

Sir

I have this day appointed Col James S Holman and Maj N B Pearce Members of the Military Board of the State. You will please issue the necessary Commissions.

Very Respectfully

The State of Texas
County of Travis

Know all men by these presents that We James S Holman as principals and Geo W White, R J White and W A Morris as Surities are firmly held and bound to the State of Texas in the sum of Twenty five thousands Dollars the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves our heirs executors and administrators jointly and severally firmly by these presents

In faith whereof we have hereunto set our hands, and affixed our Seals (using scrawls for Seals) at Austin this twelfth day of April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Four

The condition of the above obligation is such that Whereas the above bounden James S Holman was on the Twelfth of April A D 1864 appointed by his Excellency the Governor a Member of the Military Board of the State of Texas in conformity with the Laws of the same

Now therefore if it shall appear that the said James S Holman doth well and faithfully perform all the duties and execute all the obligations and trust of said Office in conformity with the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas, then and in that case the foregoing obligation shall become null and void, but otherwise to remain in full force and virtue

Approved april 12th 1864

James S Holman Seal
Geo W White Seal
R J White Seal
W A Morris Seal

April

I James S Holman do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as a Member of the Military Board of the State of Texas according to the best of my skill and ability agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas and also to the Constitution and Laws of the Confederate States of America so long as the State of Texas shall remain a Member of that Confederacy and I do further solemnly swear that since the Second day of March A.D. 1861 I being a Citizen of this State have not fought a duel with deadly weapons within this State nor out of it nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge or aided, advised, or assisted any person thus offending — So Help Me God

J S Holman

Sworn to and subscribed before me at my office at Austin, this 12th day of April A. D. 1864.

Jame T Scott
Notary Travis Co

We James G Morris Chief Clerk and Alonzo J Logan Asst Clerk respectively of State, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Bond and Oath of James S Holman Member of the Military Board, now on file in this Department.

Witness our official signatures
hereto affixed
Alonzo J Logan
Asst Clerk

The State of Texas
County of Travis

Know all men by these presents that We J B Pearce as Principal and Wright H White & S White as Sureties are firmly held and bound to the State of Texas in the sum of Twenty five Thousand dollars and the payment of which well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors and administrators jointly and severally by these presents. In faith whereof we hereunto set our hands and affix our seals (using postage stamps for seals) at Austin this Twenty fifth day of April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty four.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bounden J B Pearce on the twenty fifth day of April A D 1864 appointed by His Excellency the Governor a Member of the Military Board of the State of Texas and in conformity with the Laws of the same

Now therefore if it shall appear that the said J B Pearce shall well and faithfully perform all the duties and execute all the obligations and trusts of said Office

in conformity with the Constitution and Laws of the State of the State of Texas, then and in that case, the foregoing obligation shall become Null and Void but otherwise to remain in full force and invitial

Approved April 26th 1864 — W B Seance (Seal)
R J White (Seal)
Geo W White (Seal)

I W B Seance do, solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as a Member of the Military Board of the State of Texas according to the best of skill and ability, and according to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas, and also the Constitution and Laws of the Confederate States of America. So long as the State of Texas shall remain a member of that Confederacy; And I do further solemnly swear, that since the second day of March A.D. 1861 I being a citizen of this State have not fought a duel with deadly weapons, within this State nor out of it, nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge, or aided, advised, or assisted any person thus offending. So Help Me God. W B Seance

Sworn to and Subscribed before me this 26th day of April A.D. 1864

Chas S Rowlands
Notary Public James Co

The State of Texas County of James

I James B Harris Chief Clerk and Ex Officio Clerk of the County Court in and for said County and State aforesaid do hereby certify the above to be a true and correct copy of the Oath of the Board and Oath of W B Seance, Member of the Military Board, now on file in this Department.

Witness my hand and official seal of office at Jamestown, this the 13 day of February A.D. 1866

J B Harris
Chief Clerk
Morgan Logan
Asst Clerk

In the Name and by the Authority of the State of Texas

To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come Greeting

Know Ye, That I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, reposing special trust and confidence in the honesty capacity and patriotism of Saml S Rowlands, do hereby appoint him a member of the Military Board of the State

April

of Texas created by an Act of the Legislature Approved December 11th 1863

Giving and conferring upon the said James S Holman full power and authority to exercise all the rights and imposing upon him the task of discharging faithfully all the duties appertaining to said Office

To have and to hold the same at the Will of the Governor of the State of Texas

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.
Done at the City of Austin this 12th day of April A D 1864 and in the Year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth.

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R. J. Harris
Secretary of State

A similar Commission to the above and of the same date was also delivered to N R Pearce on the 27th day of April A D 1864

The State of Texas

Proclamation by the Governor

$400 Reward

Whereas it has been made known to me that one Alexander D Irwin did on the 6th day of February 1864 in the County of Panola and State aforesaid kill Jonathan M Anderson and that the said Irwin is now a fugitive from justice

Now Therefore I, Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas do by virtue of the authority in me vested offer as reward of ($400) Four Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery of the said Irwin to the Sheriff of the County of Panola inside the Jail Door

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State affixed at Austin this 18th day of April A D 1864 and in the Year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth

By the Governor

R. J. Harris
Secretary of State

Description

Alexander D Irwin is about 6 feet high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair slightly grey, voice rather feminine, when in conversation shakes head and is inclined to be absent minded

The State of Texas

Whereas: It has been certified to me according to Law that there is no competent Court for the trial and adjudication of the Causes

No 1982 Styled E J Breeding V Lieut Jacob Burleson

No 1983 Styled W McScallorn V Lieut Jacob Burleson

No 1990 Styled J L Edwards V J L Barbo

No 1991 Styled J L Oliver V J L Barbo

No 1993 Styled J R Seward Ex Parte from the County of Washington now pending before the Supreme Court of this State at the City of Tyler; in consequence of the Judges of the Supreme Court by reason of a difference of opinion not being able to come to a decision therein

Now Therefore to the end that a trial and determination of said cause be had, I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and Laws of said State do hereby appoint and do Commission S P Donley Esquire a Gentleman learned in the Law as a Special Justice to set in the trial of said causes and determine the same

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of State at the City of Austin this the 26th day of April A D 1864 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R J Townes
Secretary of State

State of Texas
Office of the Military Board
Austin March 5th 1864

A H Abney a Citizen of Upshur County Texas is hereby appointed a General Agent of the State Military Board by virtue of the several acts of the Legislature establishing said Board and defining its duties

President of the Military Board

State of Texas
Executive Department

I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas do hereby certify that the services of A H Abney General Agent of

April

the State Military Board in charge solely of the Manufacture of Salt by the State, are necessary and cannot be dispensed with without great loss and delay to this important enterprise inaugurated by the State Military Board in compliance with a Special Act of the Legislature "Approved December 15th 1863"

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed

Done at the City of Austin this the 29th day of April A.D. 1864 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth.

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R J Harris
Secretary of State

The State of Texas

Special Proclamation by the Governor

Whereas there is a vacancy in the Office of Representative in the 10th Legislature of the State of Texas from Representative District No 42 composed of the Counties of Ellis, Johnson and Parker occasioned by the death of the Hon Henri De Cordova

Now Therefore, I, Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas, do by virtue of the authority in me vested hereby require the Chief Justices of the several Counties composing said District, upon the receipt of this my Proclamation, to proceed to have an election held, to fill said vacancy, giving not more than ten nor less than five days notice of the time thereof, and making returns thereof, to the Secretary of State as the Law directs. the Chief Justices of Ellis and Parker Counties will also make returns to the Chief Justice of Johnson County

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this 29th day of April A.D. 1864 and in the year of Texas Independence the Twenty Ninth

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R J Harris
Secretary of State

Executive Department Austin May 4th 1864

Hon R. J. Townes Secy of State

Sir

I have this day appointed the following named parties Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. Allen Brenard Jr. Vice Thos Green dec'd Frans T Duffau Re-appointment Let the usual Commissions issue

Very Respectfully

May

Message Of

Governor Pendleton Murrah, To the (Extra Session) of the Tenth Legislature

Executive Department
Austin May 11th 1864.

Senators and Representatives:

I greet you again in the Capitol of the State, a co-ordinate branch of the Government, and call for your counsels in these times of trouble and of danger. I return you my thanks for the kindness and courtesy extended to me during your last session, and for the zeal and devotion exhibited by your legislation to the cause of justice and of liberty. I have convened you in extraordinary session, with reference alone to the interests, and rely with confidence upon your advice and aid. I called you together in no gloomy mood. I am to day more sanguine of our ultimate and complete success, than I have been since the War began. The prospects, to me, are more bright and cheering, and betoken an early dawn to our hopes. Our arms are triumphant, east and west of the Mississippi Rivers, and the recent victories in Louisiana and Arkansas, cannot be overrated in value; and our gratitude cannot be too deep to the officers and soldiers, who peril[ed] their lives, and achieved these triumphs. Many were gathered to their fathers from these victorious fields, and we are still left to mourn their loss— to honor their names, and to counsel and legislate for the cause in which they perished. But one sentiment can animate our bosoms— patriotism and devotion to the altars upon which they sacrificed their lives.

If the respite and safety secured to us, for a time, by these successes, are properly improved by the people and authorities, State and Confederate, the Trans-Mississippi Department may, in a few months, be placed in a stronger and better condition, than it has been since the contest began.

I shall detail to you plainly, the condition of the State, and call your attention to such matters of public interest, as I consider require your serious and patient consideration.

The Currency

Congress owned the fact, that the Confederate currency was almost worthless, and provided for its withdrawal from circulation. The act was bold, if not approved by wisdom and good faith. It was an act of financial destruction, if not of financial skill. They created— They destroyed. I have no comments to make. I shall deal with the legislation of Congress as it effects the finances of the State.

In regular session, last winter, in a spirit of patriotism, and for the purpose of sustaining the Confederate currency, you made all the appropriations in it. You authorized the taxes to be collected in it, and the obligations of the State to be paid from it. You believed that Congress would provide, in some way, to sustain the currency. After the first of July, if the currency is paid out at all from the Treasury, it

must be at a discount of 33⅓ per cent, on the dollar; and on the one-hundred dollar notes, at a still greater sacrifice. One-tenth of the annual taxes, maturing, the Permanent School Fund, shared the same destiny. This heavy discount is upon a currency rating from twenty to thirty to one in value, in comparison with specie. What proportion of the taxes has already been collected, what proportion is yet to be collected, I am not informed. But, it is beyond controversy, that this accumulation in the Treasury is almost worthless, and that measures must be speedily adopted to relieve the State from this embarrassing position. Whether the collection of taxes in the present currency should not be at once arrested, and the disposition of what is already collected, and what may yet be collected, it is for your consideration. I believe that it should be exchanged for the new issue. The State cannot afford to hold it and fund its bonds. This would at once deprive her of the means provided by law to meet her pecuniary obligations. Where this exchange can be effected, I am not informed; but that it should be speedily done, is evident. The State, so soon as the necessary measures can be put in operation, should cease to pay out this currency. After the first of July, if it can be avoided, no payments should be made with it. Whether the old can be exchanged for the new issue and taxes gathered in the Treasury with sufficient expedition to meets the wants of the wants of the Government is a matter for your immediate enquiry.

It is necessary to look beyond six or more months, or more temporary arrangements, in reference to the financial policy of this State.

The issue of Treasury Warrants was a step properly arrested, to prevent them from being paid out, in connection with Confederate Notes, and at the same depreciated rates.

The question is now distinctly propounded to you, and must be answered by your legislation whether you will continue the same financial system, dependent entirely upon Confederate Notes in all their fluctuations and rapid changes, as to value, and form, or adopt a different System. This system has been fully tried, and the results to the State are fully before you. The new Currency will doubtless be better than the present, and may continue so— for some time— but how long, none can tell. What value will be placed upon the new issue, is for the future to determine. But the habit is established by the people, in the use of Confederate money, of receiving, and paying it out at its market value. The Confederate Government has not only proclaimed the present currency depreciated. But it long since taxed gold in proportion to its superior value over Confederate Notes.

It is certain that a revolution has taken place in the minds of the people and the General Government, and the subject of currency. A more firm basis is being looked for; and Specie is being recognized as the standard by which to determine the value of paper currency. It is useless to close the eyes or attempt to conceal it. Every day transactions, from Richmond to San Antonio, prove it. The currency is treated as depreciated, and is so estimated in buying and selling, and the habit being so generally established, will certainly continue until the currency ceases to be depreciated, and is regarded as sound. I do not believe, however, that the State and the people should forget the obligation to reclaim it as far as possible, by making all the sacrifices that can be expected. The question, however, is presented in both aspects, and the State alone should continue to receive this

currency, at par; and if so, whether she can continue to conduct her operations, and discharge her pecuniary obligations.

If however, the policy is to be continued, of relying alone upon the Confederate currency, the issue of Treasury Warrants should be avoided, if possible, for the reasons heretofore given.

If a different financial system is to be adopted, what shall it be?

I confess that the pressure of engagements have prevented me, thus far, from giving that full attention to the subject, which its great importance demands, and which is necessary to the formation of views, which could be recommended as decided convictions.

But the interest of the State requires that the subject should be thoroughly canvassed; and it might be considered, whether the assessment of 1860, or 1861 might not be taken as a basis of values— taxes collected in State Treasury Warrants, Coupons of State Bonds at par Specie, and the Confederate currency at its value in the market. Treasury Warrants should be substituted for the coupons as they were paid into the Treasury, and a provision made for funding the Warrants in 2½ per cent bonds, whenever so many of them were found in circulation. The fact that the Coupons were receivable in payment of taxes, would increase or diminish the value of the bonds, and at the same time diminish the amount of Specie necessary to redeem the Coupons. It might not be necessary to fund any of the Treasury Warrants for some time to come, perhaps not until the war should end; as they would become a circulating medium and be sought for by the tax-payers. Under such a system, the taxes might be greatly diminished, and not be of greater value. It is not my purpose to elaborate— but merely to call your attention to this subject.

I am aware that I would require time to depart from the present system, and to feel the operation such an one as is indicated above. There would be difficulties to overcome. It would practically be found sufficient to determine the value of Confederate Notes, in a manner satisfactory and just to all portions of the State. The Government would have to be provided for, until taxes could be collected under such a system; and those for the present currency and the new issue will exhaust the means; and in what manner it should for the future, would be for your consideration. The taxes that may be remaining in the Treasury, on the first of July, will be diminished in amount one third by operation of the Law of Congress, unless funded the present Confederate Bonds.

It is, at all times, important to sustain the credit of the State; and now that we are so isolated from the Government at Richmond; it is even more so. Hereafter in the progress of this struggle, may not only be essential to the safety of the State, but important to the whole Confederacy. It should therefore, be guarded and cherished with great care. The resources and position of the State will enable her to carry a very large debt, should it become necessary. And it is for you to determine, whether the interest on the Bonds outstanding, shall be regularly paid or not. It is important that it should be done; and it can be, provided the State is unembarrassed in a judicious plan of purchasing, and disposing of Cotton.

State Troops.

At your regular Session last winter, you provided for an organization of a State Military force, to continue during the present War

embracing all capable of bearing arms between the ages of eighteen and forty five years not liable to Confederate Service, and those between the ages of forty five & fifty. This organization was intended to be a Reserve Corps, to be employed in the defense of the State and co-operation with Confederate Troops, and under Confederate Authority, whenever the necessity should exist. The organization was calculated to do much good, and completed and employed as designed by the law, was well suited, not only to the wants of the State, but able to its defense. The organization was never thoroughly completed, as provided for. It was defeated by the operations of parties unchecked and unprovided for. It was defeated by the operations of parties unchecked and unprovided for. It was defeated by the operations of parties unchecked and unprov

January respectively which show that an effort was made to enroll and conscribe those between the ages of eighteen and forty five years before the term of service of the State Troops of which they were a part had expired and that, too, after an order issued by me prolonging the service of these Troops I found when I came into office, that a large number of those embraced by the State Troops, were under forty five years of age. When I left the Organization when you adjourned last winter I had no impression from my Correspondence with Gen Maguder during the Session of the Legislature, and for some time after the adjournment— but that it was his desire and expectation, that this element should be continued with the State Force— that while fronting the enemy upon the Coast, it was no time for separating them from those between the ages of forty five and fifty years— and that ages, judging from the law enacted, rejected these two classes to remain in Conjunction, forming one organization, for six months to meet the crisis then threatening the State from the Coast. Acted upon these impressions, in arranging the Plan for the reorganization of the Troops in the field. I was not apprised of any other impression or intention, on the part of the Major General Commanding the District until some time after the issuance of General Orders, No 49, already referred to, and until I heard of the dissatisfaction prevailing amongst the Troops—

I wished, however, to Gen Maguder, to state, that he thinked to have a different impression as to the organization and disposition of those between the ages of eighteen and forty five, and that it was, owing to recall, and place them into Regiments seperate from the State Troops to act acting under the orders of Gen Smith. It is also proper, here to State, that Gen Smith, in the Conference Referred to, stated, that it was understood between him and Gen Rangers Lamar, when this Class of men were organized with the State Troops, that they were at the end of six months to be liable to Conscription, and to be Continued in Confederate service. The Lieutenant Gen with, and fully Concurred in by Gen Pillock. Still, this understanding, was not made Known to the men, and they were under the errors expressed to, Referred to as a privilege, granted in order to Conscribing them, of electing their Commands, and virtually exempt by assigned to service—

Such was the State of things as far as possible, upto receiving this intelligence. I met Messrs Smith and Maguder by invitation for Meeting about the third of February, in Consultation upon this subject; and, after a full and free conference, the following order was announced—

Head Qrs State Tex Militia and Quizona
Houston Library 4th 1864

Special Orders No 35

After a conference between His Excellency the Governor of Texas, and the Commanding General of the Militia and District which the following is annexed to the State Troops as the decision ultimately arrived at, and by which all concerned will be governed—

All members of the State Troops under forty five years of age are permitted at their own option, to form their organizations in conformity to the Confederate States service. to Reorganizations in conformity to the Confederate States service. to Reorganizations

May

for the War and to elect their officers, or may form existing organizations in the Confederate Service, and all who do not join either will be re-organized, on the 20th inst. with the State Troops, under the late State Law.

On the re-organization of the State Troops, all men now liable to conscription, will be enrolled, and will be allowed to remain in the State Troops for the period of six months, at the expiration of which time they will be transferred, in accordance with the Conscript Law, to the Confederate Service.

By Command of Maj Gen. J Bankhead Magruder

Jn. A. Alston A. A. General

On the fifth of February, after still further considering the Condition of the Troops — the fact that so many of them had left the field, and the smallness of the number left — Gen'l orders No 13. were issued, with my full consent, as follows

Head Quarters State Troops
District of Texas, New Mexico, and Ariz.
Corsicana, Feby 5th 1864

Gen'l Orders No 13

In order to enable the State Troops now in the field to reorganize within their Brigade limits, so as to permit those about to enter the service, under the recent act of the Legislature, to participate in the re-organization, as well as to afford the men entitled to furlough the means of reaching their homes, the Major General Commanding directs:

I. That on the 15th day of February, the Regiments and Battalions of State Troops, (excepting those persons who have volunteered under General Orders No 16) under the command of their officers, shall be marched to their original Battalion encampments, where they will be furloughed until the 15th of March next. Commanders of companies of State Troops, on arriving within their Brigade Districts, will immediately report by letter to the acting Brigadier Generals of the District, with the Muster Rolls of their Companies, as they stand, stating the names and residences of their officers and men.

II. Quartermasters of each Regiment and Battalion of State Troops, will furnish such transportation and subsistence as is absolutely necessary (not exceeding one wagon to every one hundred and fifty men, including field staff and Company Officers) to enable them to reach their Battalion Camps. All other public property will be turned over by the Quartermaster for the use of the Companies organized under General Orders, No 16.

A Commissioned Officer will be assigned to act as Quartermaster for detached Companies of the State Troops, to procure supplies on the March.

Leaves of absence may be granted to the officers and furloughs to the men, from the 15th of February, to the 15th of March next. Those receiving furloughs will not be furnished with transportation or subsistence.

III. Upon the 15th day of March next, the Companies of State Troops, including those enrolled under this last act of the Legislature, will assemble at the original Battalion Camps. All those resi-

ding in the Brigade District as origially formed, rendezvousing at the Battalion Camps of that District, when they will be within five days thereafter reorganized into companies in conformity with the State law.

The senior Commissioned Officer now serving with the State Troops, and present at the re-organization will act as Mustering Officer, and will make returns of the muster rolls, one copy of which shall to the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State at Austin; to the Brigadier Generals Commanding the District, and to these Head Quarters.

Three Companies forming the Regiments and Battalions will be brought together under orders of the State Brigadier Generals, when the Regiments and Battalions will be re-organized.

IV Upon the re-organization of the Regiments and Battalions in conformity with the State Law, as provided in the preceding paragraph, the non-Commissioned officers and privates shall each be divided into three classes, to be called the 1st 2d and 3d Class. The third class shall be composed of those not now in the field those now in the field shall be divided, by lot, into two classes, in accordance with the provisions of the law, and those of the first shall be furloughed for three months.

The classification as above made shall be noted on the muster roll.

V All Commissioned, Regimental, and Company Officers will retain their respective positions until the re-organization is completed in accordance with these orders. The A Q Ms of each Regiment and Battalion will provide forage and subsistence for the men while on the march and in Camps, and will remain on duty with the same after the re-organization until further orders. In the meantime they will they will settle up their outstanding accounts.

VI The Commanding of each Regiment or Battalion will hold himself subject to the orders of the Brigadiers of the Militia appointed by the Governor in order to aid in the execution of the Militia Law of the State.

He will also take the necessary steps for the arrest of deserters from the present Commands.

VII The Major General Commanding announces that a Paymaster will will be sent to each Camp to pay of the State Troops before they leave their present encampments.

VIII. All persons who have volunteered from the State Troops into new Companies or old organizations on or before the 15th Inst. in Compliance with General Orders No 16, or who shall do so before the 15th Inst, shall be immediately granted a furlough by their Company Commanders, for thirty days. Those residing in the northern and Western Districts shall receive a furlough for forty days.

The troops are reminded that those who present themselves properly armed, mounted and equipped, will be received as Cavalry.

By Command of Maj Gen J Bankhead Magruder
John Sayles A.A. General

In compliance with these orders, the Companies reported themselves at the time, and at the places designated.

thereunt. and were re-organized— but as to the number who reported, I am not informed, the obedience to orders which I caused to be issued from the office of the Adjt and Inspector General, for the Brigadier Generals, who had been appointed by me, under the authority of the law passed by the last Legislature, designated places in their respective Brigade Districts, for the assembling of the Companies to be organized into Battalions, and Regiments, in conformity with Order No 13, and the Laws of the State; soon after the re-organization of the Companies, Brigadier Generals McAdoo, Barnes, Throckmorton and Griffith, acted with great promptness, energy and zeal, in laboring to assemble the Companies, and organize the Battalions and Regiments, and their conduct entitles them to my thanks, and Commends them to the Country. Brigadier General Jno S Ford was in active service on the field, and was, therefore, unable to give his personal attention to the orders issued on this subject. The Companies, however, in his District, were reorganized; and it is but just to say, in reference to the people of that Brigade District, that so many of them were already in service, that but comparitively but few remained to be organized, as contemplated.

In Brigade District No 4, embracing many of the Eastern Counties, and for duty in which Col R H Cumby was appointed a Brigadier General by me, no place was designated for organizing the Battalions and Regiments, in consequence of his failure to act, and obey instructions issued— after accepting the appointment tendered him.

From these facts, it will be seen, that I lost no time, and spared no labor, to have the Troops re-organized, in conformity with the Laws of the State; and Order No 13. I was watching the movements of the Enemy, and was anxious to have the Troops ready to be transferred to the field.

In the mean time, another difficulty, arose, of much greater magnitude; and which finally resulted in defeating, and destroying the State organization.

Maj General Magruder, as soon as the recent act of conscription, passed by Congress, was published in the Trans Miss Dept, declined receiving the State Troops, as State Troops, on any form of organization, although tendered to him, and expressed his determination to rely alone upon the Law of Congress for Troops. This Law was published in Houston, according, to my recollection, about the 20th of March, and the Troops in the four Districts already named, were assembling, on their Brigade encampments, to be organized as the Law of the State required, and in conformity with General Order No 13, issued by himself, with my consent, after they had been continued in service, as State Troops, by my orders already referred to. The position assumed by Gen Magruder, virtually inhibited the assumption that the Law of Congress annulled the Laws the Legislature enacted, and that the Confederate Military Officers were thereby authorized to break up a Military organization, formed under the authority of the State as a reserve auxiliary Corps, embracing men never before embraced by any Legislation of the Confederate Government, and designed to perform nearly the same service, and to accomplish the same ends, as those purchased by the Law of Congress. Of course, I need not state, that my opinions, did not at all accord with his on this subject, and that I so represented to him. I preferred the State organization should be completed, and that the Troops should go into the field, as State Troops, at least until the

Legislature should meet, and dispose of the embarrasing question, by transferring them regularly to the Confederate service, in a body; or to be organized in conformity with, and for the purposes indicated by the Conscript Act, and by adjusting the Legislation of the State to that of Congress, if that body should deem it proper so to do. I insisted upon this, as the only proper and legitimate course to be pursued — but General Magruder did not accede to my views. I believe that, in this way, a larger number of these troops could be more readily thrown into the field, than in any other way, to meet the emergency then threatening the State. The position of the Major General the necessity of disbanding or furloughing the State Troops; for the State was not prepared to arm, equip and subsist them in the field. The enemy, in large numbers were moving up Red River through Louisiana. Steele was moving, with a large force, from Arkadelphia towards north-eastern Texas. the enemy in force were threatening Northern Texas, from the direction of Fort Smith — our forces were called from the coast to meet the foe in Louisiana, and that portion of the State left with few defenders — the enemy were in sufficient force on the Rio Grande to require all our force in the West to hold them in check. The least appearance of differences and conflict between the State and Confederate authorities, was to be avoided, and when the enemy were approching from so many directions, and the State and Trans. Miss. Department thus so seriously threatened. Time was important — action necessary — and a mere negative course, neither accorded with my duties — or met the emergency. I pursued the course which I deemed best, under all the circumstances. I called upon the State Troops, and to the liable to Conscription under the act of Congress, by Proclamation issued the 12th day of April, to volunteer and organize in conformity with the Confederate Law. I could not order them to do so — I had no authority for this

In view of all the questions and interests involved in the subject and affecting, personally, those who were embraced in the State organization — General Orders No. 1 and General Orders No 15 issued from Houston and Austin, on the 11th day of April, were mutually agreed on between General Magruder and myself — and to these orders, and the Proclamation mentioned above you are respectfully referred for the details, involved in the disposition of this embarrasing question on my part. The importance of this subject causes me to place the facts, connected with it, so fully before you. The State and Confederate laws both unrepealed. They embrace, in the main, the same class of men, and are designed to accomplish nearly the same objects.

The act of Congress, if executed, as it was intended to be by its Framers, and the organization, embraced under it, held as a reserved Corps strictly, and employed as such, and kept on service, only, when actually needed in the defense of the State, will accomplish nearly the same ends, intended by your legislation, as an auxiliary force, but in other respects, I seriously apprehend, it is not so well adapted to the varied wants of the country. Such a Corps, thoroughly organized under the authority of the State, would not only have been an auxiliary force to cooperate with the Confederate army whenever an emergency should have presented itself; but a Reserve corps of laborers — sowing, planting and reaping, for the support of those in regular service, and indemnified in their domestic vocations as little as the exigencies of the country would have permitted. I may be mistaken in my calculations; but I am of the opinion, that the men between the ages eighteen and forty-five years, if well equipped, easilaned and armed, would furnish a

a sufficient force in the Frontier Mtd. Regiment; to be continually on the field, and would be much more formidable than greater numbers, not so well armed and provided for. The whole subject is before you, and is worthy of a full consideration in all its bearings.

The State is now without any military force whatever. She has not even a sufficient police, under her control, in any County. My views have not changed since my last message to the Legislature, as to the necessity of providing for this want. Those between the ages of Fifty and Sixty years, and those exempt from military duty under the Laws of Congress, should be organized into minute companies in their respective Counties, under the authority of the State, and their Muster Rolls forwarded to the Office of the Adjt and Inspector General. Thus organized, they would aid in the execution of the Laws Civil and Military — they would form an efficient police force, to watch over and control the slave population, prevent them from being tampered with — they would arrest deserters, and break up their haunts, and root out disaffection, disloyalty and treason to our cause — they would aid in protecting the Community from violence, and from horrid murders, robberies, and other outrages, which are daily being committed in many sections of the State. They would uphold and sustain the Laws, assist in their execution, and make the wicked offender every where feel that the way of the transgressor is hard. And thus strengthen the local organization for the protection and defence of the State. These duties are all consistent with giving their time and attention, mainly, to domestic interests.

Frontier Organization

The Military organization on the Frontier Counties, provided for by an Act of the 10th Legislature, was completed so soon as practicable after the passage of the Law, the Frontier Regiment transferred to Confederate service, on the first day of March last. I appointed William Quayle, Commanding Officer of the First District, George Erath of the 2d, and James H. Hunter, of the 3d, each with the rank of Major of Cavalry, as provided by Law; and it affords me great pleasure to bear evidence to the zeal, energy and intelligence with which they have thus far, discharged the arduous duties imposed upon them. The indications, so far are — that the organization is based upon proper conceptions of the wants of that exposed section of the State, and that, when thoroughly completed, and placed in working condition, it will afford the protection, and accomplish the good anticipated from it by the framers of the law. If thoroughly systematized, and faithfully executed, it promises, better protection against the peculiar warfare waged upon the Frontier by the Indians, than any plan heretofore adopted. It seems to harmonize well with the habits, the peculiar interests and pursuits, of the people of those Counties. Bona fide residents are employed in this service, who have families, and property to protect from roving bands of Savages, prowling about to murder and pillage — and thus, the protection of home is blended with that of the public.

So far as reports which have reached me — the dispositions of the organization to discharge its duties according to the requirements of the law, as a general thing, is gratifying; and good service has already been rendered by it to the State and to the Confederacy, which time will fully develope. Deserters from the army have been promptly arrested, and returned to the post of duty; and Orders, issued from the Office of the Adjt and Inspector General of the State to sustain, encourage, and aid the civil authorities in the discharge

of their duties, in investing violations of the law, and in bringing to punishment offenders — to arrest and transfer to Confederate service those who failed to do their duty, as soldiers, in this service — to inquire into all combinations against the State and the Confederacy — and to arrest for punishment, and hold in custody, all connected with such combinations — have been promptly obeyed by the Commanding Officers of the Districts. The services rendered by Maj. Quayle, in his District, in detecting, and arresting, and investigating the facts connected with a band of Conspirators against the Government, are very important. Maj. Hunter, though laboring in the midst of great difficulties, deserves great credit for the energy and address exhibited by him, in prosecuting an inquiry into the facts connected with the horrid murders and robberies committed in Gillespie County. I respectfully refer you to the office of the Adjt. and Inspector General for full information upon these subjects.

The number of men embraced in this organization, is greater than was anticipated by you, when in Session last winter; the appropriation made for its pay and support, is far short of what will be required. With the number of men now reported on the Muster Rolls — of one-fourth only is kept in service at a time — the expenses will amount to about Eight hundred thousand ($800,000) dollars, from the best estimates I can make that I can make.

If the Frontier Regiment is to be permanently withdrawn from service on that border, and its defense left to this organization alone — there may be a necessity for putting a larger proportion of the force in active service, and then the expense will be increased, in proportion to the additional numbers employed. This Regiment was about the 9th of April, ordered from the Frontier; and the Condition of affairs in the District commanded by Major Quayle, caused him to call to his assistance, a large proportion of the force at his disposal.

How it is, that the numbers in this organization have swelled up so much beyond the calculations made by the 10th Legislature, is a matter for your enquiry. I am not informed of the rule adopted to determine the "Bona fide" Citizen under the Law. Instructions have been issued from the office of the Adjt. and Inspector General, that the term excluded Deserters, and those who had left other sections to avoid military service; and that it only embraced those who were there, in good faith, before the passage of the law, with their families and property, and who did not come there to shirk duty elsewhere. No man should be permitted to remain on that service who does not fully discharge his duties as a soldier and a citizen. Every man who is not true to the Country, should be expelled from the organization, and placed in service under Confederate authority; and, when found guilty of conspiracy and treason, punished as the Law demands. The Citizens of the border Counties were placed on that service, to protect their homes — to protect the Frontier — to uphold the laws — and to do their duty to the State and the Confederacy. The organization, thus purged, and composed only of Bona fide citizens, and good and true men — as already stated — will do much good. Such an organization, freed from demoralizing elements — in conjunction with a reliable Battalion or Regiment, to co operate on the outside of the border counties, will, it is conceived, give better protection to that exposed portion of the State, than has been afford-

ed for years, and seems really necessary to break up and guard against the dangerous combinations and elements collecting far beyond, and threatening it seriously.

If the same views are entertained by the Confederate authorities as to this mode of its defense to the frontier — which may not a arrangements be made, by which the means of sustaining this organization, may be furnished to the State from the Confederate Treasury?

The Penitentiary

You adjourned your regular session last winter, without providing, by law, for the distribution of the products of the Penitentiary. You left this important matter to the discretion of the Financial Agent and the Directors of that Institution, and imposed the responsibility upon them. I respectfully submit the disposition of these products — their price and to whom they should go — are peculiarly in your province, and should be fixed by law. The people select their officers, Senators and Representatives; and coming, as they do, from all sections of the State they are best calculated to Judge of, and regulate this matter; and the interest of the State requires it. Whether the price should be fixed at the Market value, or some other, it is for you to determine, and also in what proportion they are to be distributed to the Army, the families of soldiers, and the Community. The subject left without regulation by by law — it becomes a question whether, in a legal point of view the Financial Agent is not bound to sell these products at their market value. He is but an Agent, entrusted with the sale of the property of his principal, and the principal has failed to fix the price, or regulate the disposition of the property, and left the Agent, under heavy Bonds, to hunt out his legal obligations, through precedent and authority. In ordinary times, the position would not be so embarrassing — for the products would not be in such demand, and sales, at the market value, would obviate most of the difficulty. But now, when the families of soldiers require the fabricks — the army needs them, and the community clamor for them — your Legislature should fix the rules for the guidance of the Agent. His difficulties are increased by the Constant and rapid depreciation of the Confederate Currency, which he is bound to receive in payment for the products. This depreciation devolves upon the Financial Agent, and the Directory, the necessity of increasing the price of the goods from time to time — otherwise, the Institution would either stop, or become an expense to the State — and yet the increased prices intended to meet and that only to a very limited extent — the depreciation of the currency — causes dissatisfaction and complaint in the Community in the Community, which would not be the case, if the whole matter was regulated by law.

The Institutions, for the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, the Lunatic Asylum, should be furnished with such products, as they may need from the Penitentiary, at the prices that may be fixed. It is certainly a true economy, and very lame financiering, for the State to appropriate money from her Treasury to support these Charitable institutions, and have a large portion of it expended in the purchase of fabricks, at fifteen and twenty dollars per yard not worth, intrinsically, as much as the products of the Penitentiary sold from three to five dollars per yards in the same currency.

The Financial Agent and Directory represent the necessity of purchasing many articles in Mexico, which cannot be procured in

the Country, and yet are absolitely necessary to the Machinery and to the Institution. These articles can of course, be purchased only with Cotton or Specie; and they should be authorized to purchase and export, under such regulations as you may deem proper such amounts of Cotton as will be necessary for these purposes. I have, to some extent, responded to the necessity, as represented to me, by authorizing the purchase and export of some Cotton; but authority for this should be directly given by Law.

Cotton for Soldiers Families — Medicines

I am advised through frequent communications addressed to me, that many of the families of Soldiers, in some portions of the State, cannot procure cotton to make clothing, in-as-much they have the Spinning Wheels and Looms, and are willing to perform the labor. The attention of the County Courts, should be called to this, and this want, in some way supplied.

I am also informed, that there is a great scarcity of Medicines throughout the State, and great suffering prevailing, in consequence of this. Applications are numerous from Physicians, sustained by the people, for the privilege of exporting small amounts of Cotton to supply this want. I call the facts to your attention, that you may provide a remedy for this evil, if practicable.

Demoralization

Imperitive duty requires of me to call your attention to the fearful demoralization and crimes prevailing throughout the State. In some sections, society is almost disorganized — the voice of the Law is hushed, and its authority seldom asserted. It is a dead letter — an unhonored thing upon the unread pages of the Statutes. Murder, robbery, theft, outrages of every kind against property — against human life — against every thing sacred to a civilized people — are frequent and great. Whole Communities are under a reign of terror; and they utter their dreadful apprehensions, and their agonizing cries of distress, in vain. The rule of the Mob — the bandit — of unbridled passions — rides over the solemn ordinances of the Government. Foul crime is committed; and the Criminal, steeped in guilt, runs branded by his own dark deeds with eternal infamy, goes unmolested of justice. Not even a warrant is issued, for him — no effort is made by the sworn officers of the law, or by the Community, to bring him to punishment. Too often the deed is avowed — the Community is divided in opinion as to the guilt, and the Criminal is screened from Justice — unless his offending chances to touch some peculiar influences or prevailing notions — and then without trial, and without the forms of Law, he is hung by a Mob. The Law is not at fault. It has denounced its fearful penalties against transgressors of all kinds. It has provided all the necessary officers to expound and enforce its provisions. They are solemnly sworn to faithfully discharge their duties. They are armed with the authority to employ the power of the county, when necessary, to execute the Law. They are paid from the Treasury of the State, and from the taxes of the people. They are set apart, for the time being, through the organism of Government, to this solemn work. Every County, and every Judicial District, has the legal and moral power — where the officers and the people earnestly and cordially co-operate to root out these evils — arrest these crimes, punish the offenders, and to restore the Law to vigor and to regular operation. Thus the Law would again become the harmony of society and secure it against this fearful confusion and these fearful dangers.

In view of these facts, the Judiciary, and all other officers, should be

at their posts, and fearlessly and faithfully discharging their duties. The people should encourage and sustain them, and hold them to a strict accountability for their short comings in office. Sacrifices must be made, and moral Courage displayed by the Civil as well as the Military officers. These qualities are as essential in the one as in the other, and as important to Society. The severest penalties should be provided for Civil officers who fail to discharge the obligations pertaining to his position. He should not be permitted to eat bread in idleness, and in neglect of his sworn duties. The Law must triumph, or Tyranny and unbridled passions will reign. Order must prevail, or anarchy and the reign of terror ensue. Let the solemn warning from the pages of history instruct us, and let us be wise in time.

Purchase of Cotton with State Bonds.

Diligent and as full enquiry as I was enable to make, satisfied me, that the Bonds of the State, pledging payment in Cotton, could not be sold, except at most ruinous rates. I fully believe that, to have pursued, literally, the act of the Legislature, on the subject of the disposition of these Bonds, would have cost the State, perhaps, from three to five millions of dollars, to have realized one million. This could only have sunk the credit of the State still lower, and was, therefore, if possible, to be avoided. And besides, it was very necessary to adopt some plan, upon which the State could speedily realize upon the pledges her credit – and, as a matter of Course it was necessary to Conform the plan, to some extent, to the most singular Condition of affairs existing in the State, in order to make it effective.

I found the condition of things, with reference to Cotton, about this: Congress had then laid no restriction whatever upon its free exportation; and the only restriction imposed upon it, were by Military authority, claimed to be exercised under the impressment Law. The manner in which this authority had been exercised – the confusion and dissatisfaction that reigned upon the subject – the poor returns to the public benefit, from thousands of bales that had been exported – are well known to you and to the Country. Contracts of the most extravagant character were in existence, for the introduction of goods and army supplies – absorbing vast amounts of Cotton, of the best grades – some of which, it is gratifying to learn, have been since annulled.

A Cotton Bureau was about being organized at Houston, by the authority, and under the direction of Gen. Smith, intended to control Cotton for purchase of supplies for the army. This Bureau was organized and commenced its operations, and gave something like system to the military control over Cotton. The plan of the Bureau was about this: They gave to the vendor, what are properly called, Specie Certificates, for one half of his Cotton, at prices varying, as I am informed, according to the quality, from ten to fifteen cents per pound, and exempted from impressment the other half, or furnished him a permit to export the same amount. This system proceeded upon the Calculation, that the vendor could not afford to spare to the Government more half of his cotton, and that his own necessities required him to retain the other half.

Transportation was scarce, and difficult to procure. The men generally, of the State, up to fifty years of age, were in the army, and the transportation controled by the Military authorities. It was generally conceded that the cost of transportation of Cotton, from any distance in the interior to the Rio Grande, was equal to one-half its value – risks, losses, wastage considered.

The producer, could not afford to sell all his Cotton for State Bonds, however willing he might be to deal with the State for the public ne-

exfsities. If he took the Bonds of the State for one half, he must retain the other for his own use; and be protected in its control, so that he could realize from it— the protection thus extended being the main inducement to sell. A system of permits, authorizing the vendor to export the same amount of Cotton for himself which he had sold to the State, was susceptible of great abuses; and besides did not secure other objects necessary, and constantly kept in view. It was necessary that the Cotton should be taken care of— that some one would be responsible for it; from the purchase to the Sale; and that expedition and energy should hasten it to market. The teams and slaves of the planter were necessary— for the interests of the military service would only admit of details, and I believed as the Military authorities stated, to a limited extent; and the planter and vendor must, therefore, be interested. Had it been practicable, without extending any privileges to the producer, to purchase cotton for State Bonds, as it was not, for the reasons already given, save at enormous and ruinous prices— it could not have been transported to the Rio Grande, by persons and agents hired for that purpose, having no interest with for less than half of its value, when the Wastage, Carelessness, Charges and losses in various ways, usually attending public property, were considered. It would then have required so much Cotton, to have realized to the State a given sum of money, by buying the Cotton entire— even if it could have been purchased at the same prices— as it will to realize to her Treasury the same amount upon the plan adopted. And besides, the Confederate currency, had sunk so low in value, that had the State undertaken, through agents and employees, to export cotton entirely upon her own account, it would have been necessary to provide, in advance, specie for paying freights and charges, or to have interested parties, able to control the necessary transportation, in Cotton itself. And again; permits, as they are termed, claimed to have been extended by Confederate authority to export Cotton, were, as I am informed, afloat, and are still, in numbers; and could be bought from four to six cents per pound of the Cotton authorized to be exported by virtue of them, and besides, specie to some extent had to be complied with in purchasing.

Again; the two acts passed by the Legislature— the one contemplating the sale of the five per cent. Bonds for specie, or arms, munitions of War and machinery— Cotton being pledged, on their face for their redemption— the other contemplating the issuance of seven per cent. Bonds, redeemable two years after the War should end, and to be used in the purchase of Cotton— were passed at the same session, embraced the same subject matter, and were designed to accomplish one result, and might, therefore, justly and legitimately, be construed together as one act of legislation. Such a construction would not only be sustained by legal rules of interpretation, but would secure practical and beneficial results to the State, and prevent the sacrifice of thousands of dollars, perhaps millions, to mere technicalities. Why should both classes of Bonds be used, when only one answered a better purpose?

In view of these facts and considerations, I adopted a plan, for the purchase of Cotton, with the seven per cent. Bonds, which I believe just to the planter, and to the vendor— true to the public interests, to the State and to the Confederacy— and which I believe will realize to the State her Bonds at par, so far as they may be sold, as I anticipated when it was adopted.

The main features of the plan are these: the vendor transfers his Cotton to the State, and under the authority of the State, transports it to the

Rio Grande at his own expense and risks. He then retains one half of the cotton for his own use— he receives State Bonds for the other half at its specie value at that point, less the actual cost of transportation— the transportation West of the Trinity not to cost over one fourth of the value of the cotton in that market. Where the vendor cannot export the cotton, the State pays him for it in State Bonds at its value where purchased— generally, from nine to eleven cents per pound according to quality— he exporting a like amount, under the protection of the State for himself. One contract, according to its terms, pays the State Fifty Dollars in specie for each Bale exported. The departures from this plan so far as my information goes, are to a limited extent, and admitted only for the purpose of securing necessary transportation, and proper compensation, to those laboring and expending their money in the purchase and exportation of Cotton the purchase of Rope and Bagging, &c., for the benefit of the State. The departures have been indulged only for these reasons, and then limited in extent, so as not to defeat the realization to the State of her Bonds at par, in specie or its equivalent, and all that was promised for the Cotton when purchased.

There is no illegal force, no illegal and oppressive exactions made of the producer: there is but little risk incurred by the State, no chance for fraud, as the State only pays for what she actually receives. It is a direct appeal to his patriotism, his liberality, and to his interest, private and public, and his energies and Capital— united in the promotion of the two interests. The like— the only tax imposed upon Cotton by Congress, except the export duty— is paid, and if the owner and producer realizes something out of the remainder, it is but due him, for the property is his own hard earnings.

The producer of all classes of men, should be encouraged; and one design of this system was to give him encouragement, to arouse his energies, and cause him to feel that he had some interest in his own productions.

To prevent Cotton from being, in fraud of the State, not embraced under the plan proposed, and to secure to her Treasury all that is promised from it, this plan was thus systematized. The Cotton is reported, and recorded in the Offices at Houston, San Antonio, and Eagle Pass, and from those offices to me, at this place; and by me the reports are referred to the Military Board, to be preserved and recorded; and, on the arrival of the Cotton on the Rio Grande, it is to be disposed of, in accordance with the agreements under the plan.

Col E B Nichols, of Galveston, a merchant of long standing, and well known for his success and ability as a business man, was selected as the Agent or Commissioner of the State, to dispose of the Bonds, and purchase and dispose of Cotton. The appeal was made to the Citizens, and they cheerfully responded to the call; and in a few weeks, a large amount of Cotton was conveyed to the States, under this plan, and much of it now being transported to the Rio Grande, and as part has been sold, and more is directed to be forwarded to Houston to pay for arms already imported from abroad, and to be purchased at that point, as much of the Cotton as can be used to advantage in the purchase of Arms and munitions of War, of the State is freed from embarrassment, in the execution of this plan, shortly, in a short time, be enabled to pay for several thousand stand of arms, all the munitions of War necessary to frontier protections, and perhaps much more, and have quite a surplus left to sustain her, or to be expended in the purchase and in the introduction of Machinery, and the like, to secure these supplies in no other way. All the arms of the State— including the eight

hundred and sixty Enfield Rifles recently purchased — have been placed at the disposal of the Confederate authorities, and are on their possession

The State, in the execution of this policy, is exerting the means and the energy not yet placed under the absolute control of the Confederacy, together with her credit, to strengthen herself, to strengthen the Confederacy, and to give additional aid to the cause in which we are engaged. Notwithstanding all this, it is my duty to inform the Senators and Representatives of the people, that the most serious obsicles and embarassments, have been thrown in the way of the State, and that she is not yet freed from them

Subordinate Officers on the Rio Grande, claiming to act under instructions, from Officers higher on rank in the Confederate States service, have interfered with Cotton transported under the authority of the State, and have detained and prevented its exportation. I am informed by Col E B Nichols, agent of the State, that they have prevented Cotton belonging to the Military Board, from being exported, and have claimed half of it for the Confederacy. I am, as yet, not informed what particular Cotton this is; but it is either Cotton purchased by the Board, with means placed at its disposal by the Legislature or Cotton exported under contract for the purchase and introduction of machinery. They have thus interposed themselves between the State and the execution of her laws the providing of means for her defense and to clothe her people.

I have borne these embarrassments with patience, and have faithfully — and am still laboring — to secure an understanding — to have harmony and concert of action between the State and Confederate authorities. I am now in correspondence with Gen Smith on this subject, and I do not despair of a complete success. The liberal views manifested by him in reference to the Civil authorities of the State and her rights, the disposition, and even deep interest, manifested by him in reference to the introduction of machinery, afford me strong assurance, that when this subject is fully understood, all embarrassments will be removed, and complete harmony and concert of action secured. The same liberal sentiments have been expressed by Maj Gen Magruder, and by Lt Col W S Hutchins, Chief of the Cotton Bureau, at Houston, in their correspondence with me; and I am therefore led to the belief, that the difficulties referred to have grown out of a want of mutual understanding.

This whole Cotton business, once systematized, and controlled in a manner consistent with the rights of the citizen, and what is due to the public necessities, the State and Confederate authorities exerting themselves in concert, the most gratifying results may be anticipated.

Much of the Cotton of the State is in the seed, awaiting mills and houses — Bagging and Rope must be introduced from abroad, and it requires a system combining energy and liberality, to place the Cotton in a condition for market. About the day of April. I directed the Agent of the State to arrest the purchase of Cotton, for the reason that it was represented to me, that the operations of the State were embarrassing the procurement of Cotton by the Confederate Authorities, to be used in the purchase of supplies for the Army.

The correspondence with the Military authorities, on the subject of Cotton, so far as it has progressed, you will find in the office of the Military Board, together with the reports of the amounts purchased

under the plan alluded to. I hope to be enabled. in a few days. to place before you the final conclusion of the Military authorities. as to the purchase and exportation of Cotton by the State. under the system proposed. It is, in my opinion. absolutely essential to the public interest of the State. that she should be fully sustained in her policy propounded for the purchase and transportation of Cotton. for the accomplishment of the ends proposed by your legislation.

From the facts and considerations already stated. it is believed that this is the only plan that will speedily and at a reasonable cost, to the State. secure to the State the result desired. and so essential to the public welfare

Necessity of Correspondence with the Head Quarters of the Trans Mississippi Department

As we are almost cut off from the Government at Richmond. and as Gen'l E Kirby Smith is vested with so much power. it is very necessary that a correspondence should be constantly kept with his Head Quarters. and that the Executive should have a more reliable means of correspondence. than the slow and uncertain correspondence by letter through the mail The necessities for this has been several times felt by me since my induction into office, and is likely to continue. so long. as the enemy control the Mississippi River and literally. he the seat they now do; and a full and complete understanding, as to matters affecting the interest of the State. her Condition and wants. should, at all times be had between the Executive and the General Commanding the Department. He should not be left to impressions. obtained. through. any indirect way, as to the interest. the policy, and the Condition of the State. I record with pleasure. my confidence in the integrity and uprightness of Gen'l Smith. and his disposition to accord to the State what is due. when he has full information.

My experience in office. and the condition of affairs in the Trans Miss. Department. only, add strength to my convictions. that the State Government should be preserved intact. and in as full vigor as compatible with our surroundings. Texas is the only Civil power left intact west of the Mississippi River. and she should profit by her good fortune, and give the benefit of it. by her vigor. her energy. and her achievements. to her less fortunate sister States. Missouri is overrun by the enemy; Arkansas and Louisiana have, for a time. lost the possession of a large portion of their territory; and they are, therefore, shorn of their Constituents as Sovereign States, and deprived of the ability to have any thing like a regular and systematic civil policy. She should, as she has heretofore done, yield cheerfully and readily what ever may be legitimately required for the common cause and common defence; and her remaining energies and powers, should be wisely and systematically employed. in preparing for a still more evil day. and in gathering still greater strength for a still more desperate struggle, in the contest for justice and Independence. If it should become necessary, in the progress of this fearful struggle. for her even to sacrifice principle. which in times less pregnant with danger; she would not sacrifice, let her make the sacrifice in that noble spirit of Patriotism. so characteristic of her people; but let her, at the same time, mark well the latitudes and longitudes of the departures. and return to them with a firm determination, when the storm and hour of gloom have passed with

the conflict of Arms. May she be the last State to give up the cause of her bleeding and suffering Sisters; and may she be the last to bow her disc-owned heads, and own that she is no longer a sovereign power, erect and free.

Spirit of Public Enterprise.

The Spirit of public enterprise now manifested by individuals, associations of Men, and by Chartered Companies, in employing Capital and Labor for the manufacture of Iron, and various other articles necessary to the people and the army, the purchas and introduction of machinery for the Manufacture of cotton and woolen goods— is not only gratifying but a source of hope and congratulation to the whole State. With proper protection and encouragement extended to those who are engaged in the prosecution of these enterprises— in a few months large amounts of Iron, and other necessary articles, will be daily manufactured, and very considerable amounts of machinery, of a varied character introduced and put into operation, notwithstanding the great risks and expenditures incurred, in prosecuting such undertakings in these times of peril and confusion. The capital of every Kind— the laborers— the agents— mechanics— superintendents— directors, &c., employed, should be protected by law, against interference or interuption, from any and every source. You will be enabled to see something of the amount of Capital already devoted to these objects— the spirit and energy exhibited by those engaged in their prosecution— by the report of the Military Board, and from the papers in that office. I have missed no opportunity of encouraging, sustaining and protecting, in every way within my power, and within the sphere of my influence, those devoting their Capital, labor and time, to the prosecution of these and all other enterprizes, calculated to benefit the people and the army; and, as I think, essential to our success in a long Continued Struggle.

I have considered it the best policy, as well as the only one calculated to ensure steady, and certain success, to encourage individual enterprise, rather than attempt the accomplishment of these varied, necessary and numerous objects, alone through the Capital, agents, employees and management of the State. This policy not only ensures better success— but it more readily adapts itself to the wants of the Country, and diffuses its benificial results more generally.

In my efforts to execute and make this policy efficient, I have endeavored to place under the protection of the State and the Military Board, those engaged in it, and proposing to engage in, such enterprises, together with the Capital and laborers thus employed, making such regulations as I thought best calculated to ensure good faith and success. While the State troops were under my command, I made such details as I thought reasonable and necessary for the accomplishment of these ends. In order to insure the introduction of Machinery from abroad, and the appliances essential to its operation, when so introduced— the exportation of cotton is necessary; and for these purposes, the exportation of it, in such quantities as were deemed proper, has been authorized under the Authority of the State, and under such regulations as were considered sufficient to secure good faith on the parties exporting said Cotton, without crippling their energies, or embarrassing them in the accomplishment of the objects proposed. You are respectfully referred to the office of the Military Board— the agreements there on file, and to their

report— for full information on this subject.

In view of the great interests involved in this whole subject, I earnestly recommend that you authorize the Military Board and the Executive, to make such arrangements and contracts with individuals, associations, and Chartered Companies, who are possessed of the Capital and powers necessary to introduce and operate machinery, or to manufacture any necessary articles for the people and the army, as will ensure them the protection of the laws of the State, in the devotion of their capital, labor and energies, to the accomplishment of their objects. This done at once, and one other and secured— the cordial co operation of the Confederate authorities with those of the State: in reclamation, sustaining and encouraging this policy, releasing those engaged in such enterprises, granting the necessary details, mechanics, laborers, agents, &c. — the most gratifying results may be anticipated by the public, in a few months. So many of our people are now drawn into Confederate service, and are under the Military authority, that the co operation mentioned, is essential to relieve those thus employing their capital and their time, and incurring the incidental risks, from apprehensions of being interrupted in the midst of their labors and plans, to enable them to make reliable calculations, and to ensure them the necessary laborers, and mechanics. Such a co-operation as this, will result equally, to the Benefit of the State and the Confederacy — to the people and the army, and to the families of soldiers— and would seem natural and easily obtained, and, I must sincerely hope, it, I invite your attention to its importance, and ask of you to lay the foundation for insuring it.

The State is also, under her own authority, and by means of her own capital, prosecuting public works— in some of which, she has large amounts of capital involved— and they result equally, to the benefit of the Confederacy and to the State. She is, through contracts, manufacturing on a small scale, Small Arms, powder, and laying the foundation for an increased manufacture of powder, necessary to the frontier and to the various Counties. She is also manufacturing ordinance, and beginning the manufacture of Spinning Jennies, to facilitate the manufacture of Cotton Cloth, —and the same remarks as to enterprises, prosecuted under her authority, as to the Co-operation of Confederate authorities— the detail of the necessary mechanics and laborers— apply with equal force to the works, directly prosecuted by the State. I take pleasure in stating to you that in my conversation and correspondence with Generals Smith and Magruder on these subjects— they have manifested a full appreciation of their importance, and a most liberal disposition to foster and protect such enterprises, and give all the facilities consistent with the Military Service. I am encouraged by the belief, that a systematic and thorough Co-operation between the State and Confederate authorities, can be secured, into the prosecution of these enterprises, when the objects had in view by all, are fully understood.

Certificates as to Officers

The recent act of conscription, passed by Congress, exempts from Military Duty, "the Vice President of the Confederate States the Members and Officers of Congress, of the several Legislatures, and such other Confederate and State officers, as the President or Executives of the respective States, may certify to be necessary for the pro

per administration of the Confederate and State governments as the case may be" has Congress the power to invest by law the President of the Confederate States with authority to strip the State Government of these States of the officers provided for its administration by the Constitution and Laws? has the Confederate Government power to oust the Executive of a Sovereign State, or any other Officer with authority to displace the Officers provided for its administration by the Constitution and Laws of that State?

I will not argue these questions, and thereby leave the implication of doubt on my mind as to them. There can be but one answer given to them— that answer must be in the negative.

The Constitution and Laws of Texas, have not only provided but have determined, the officers necessary to the administration of the Government— and they are, in their respective offices, discharging the duties imposed upon them by the authority referred to.

It is the duty of the Executive of the State to respect and execute the Laws, and to see that its Constitution is not violated. These obligations are impressed on him by a Solemn oath. He is nowhere empowered to veto or nullify Laws already in force, nor to set aside provisions of the Constitution.

The Confederate Government did not create the State Government— nor did it establish its various offices, and provide for officials to fill them. It certainly, then, cannot judge of the officers necessary to the proper administration, or take them from their places of trust. If that Government cannot do so directly, it certainly cannot do so indirectly, by vesting the power in any other officer or person. So far as placing officers of the Government in to Military service is concerned it is a matter addressed to the Legislative and not to the Executive discretion— and that discretion is then restrained and restricted by the Constitution. The Legislature so far as it is not controlled by the Constitution may dispense with such offices and officers as, in their wisdom, may be deemed proper, in view of the difficulties and dangers threatening the Country. The Executive can dispense with none. Civil or Military. Were he, as Executive of the State, to certify that any, or all of the State Officers were not necessary for the proper administration, the certificate would be without legal effect or power; and could be regarded in no other light than that of an unauthorized license given to the Military authorities, to deprive the State of the officers provided for its administration, thereby utterly to prostrate and bring into contempt the State Government.

Where should I begin with the exercise of the power? Where should I end with it? How can I be determine the officers necessary— they all have their duties assigned them by law? Shall I commence with the Judiciary? Shall I dispense the Courts of their Magistrates, Judges, Clerks, Sheriffs, and other officers? Shall I dispense the State Comptroller and Treasurer, of an Adjutant General, Secretary of State? Shall I break up the County Courts? The attempt, therefore to exercise such a power would but be dangerous, but utterly unauthorized— and may be met but with disrespect for the whole frame work of our Government, and for my oath of office as Executive, forbids me to attempt the exercise. The exercise can do no good— it can give no effectual strength to the country, or our cause— it can give no effectual strength to the country, or our cause— it can do no good— It

that the law of Congress, was not intended to apply to the officers already provided for in the Constitution and Laws, and who are actually employed in the administration of the Government— but to such only, as might be hereafter found, from time to time, to be necessary to assist in the administration of, and in conducting the business of the State Government. But it is not to be construed by the Conscript Bureau in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

All is for you to determine, whether the exigencies of the Country require the establishment of any of the Offices established by the Laws of the State, and of the functions of their officers; and if so to make such regulations as you may deem proper and necessary. I cannot, however, be true to my convictions, and forbear the expression of the opinion that the officers of the State in view of the existing laws— the duties imposed by them— and the General condition of the Community— should be kept in their positions, and held to a rigid and strict discharge of their duties. Those, however, who fail to discharge their duties faithfully, should be placed in military service. No office, civil or military, should be a mere sinecure in this hour of trial and peril to the Country.

Writ of Habeas Corpus

There can be no doubt, that Congress vested with powers, under the Constitution for the benefit of the people, the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, when, in case of invasion or rebellion, the public safety may require it. Congress must, of course, judge of their peril, of the existing necessity, and direct the class of persons from whom the privilege shall, for the time specified be withheld. They were in a position to know the condition of many portions of the Confederacy, about which we know but little as to current events; and, they perhaps, judged wisely as to the necessity. The object, however to be attained by the suspension of the privilege of this Writ, must be clear to every thinking and well informed man, who has given close attention to the subject or well illustrated from the Legislation and jurisprudence of England. To rob it to deprive of a speedy, public trial, to prevent the release from legal custody, of those who may be found plotting treason, and conspiring against the Government and the life of the Community, until such time as they may be released, or tried Consistently with the Public safety. This object should be the guide to all the Regulations attending the suspension of the privilege of the Writ, and no departure from principle, or the safeguards thrown around the liberty of the Citizen, in the Constitution of the State or Confederacy, is necessary to the accomplishment of this end. The departure from principle, the danger, does not lie in the mere suspension of the Writ, for this is provided for, where the public safety requires it, but in the manner in which the suspension may be regulated and carried out. It seems consistent with the objects to be attained, by the suspension of this writ, that an information or affidavit of the facts against the accused should be filed, and that the Warrant of arrest should be issued, by some officer, legally authorized to issue such Warrants. If a party is guilty of any of the offences named in the act of Congress, some person or persons must know the facts, and the information can be given, and the affidavit filed. It is not deemed necessary to discuss the question, whether Congress possessed the power, under the Constitution, to authorize the President.

the Secretary of War, and the General Officer Commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Departments under his authority and control, to order the arrest, and to hold in custody, Citizens not in the Military Service, charged with any of the offences specified. It would be difficult to demonstrate the existence of such power; and the exercise of such power is not essential to the accomplishment of the end proposed by the Law. Unless this power is construed into an unlimited license, given to the President, to employ the military, through the officers, named, under his orders as Commander in Chief of the Army, to judge of the of the offences, and to make arrests, it can have but a very limited operation. if this be the Construction and operation of the Law, the Military authorities are made Judges of offences and Crimes, properly Cognizable by the Judicial Tribunals, and the liberty of the Citizens is in their hands, at least, so far as arrest and detention, for a time, is Concerned. Why the Courts of the Country, which have been so ready to sustain the Legislation of Congress, in this struggle, should be ignored, and officers appointed by the President to investigate the cases of those arrested by military authorities, I am unable to perceive. There are Courts in almost every County and District in every State of the Confederacy, and they Could not only issue warrants, and cause arrests to be made, in the instances defined by the act of Congress— but they Could investigate all the facts, and report them to the President, under proper regulations. Such a course as this, it is believed, is much more consistent with the whole frame-work of our government, than the one adopted by Congress. If the law was intended to prevent any citizen from an appeal to the established Judicial Tribunals, to determine whether or not it was in accordance with the Constitution of the Confederate States, it is a precedent most dangerous, in practice most alarming, and utterly without Constitutional Warrant.

Practically, I feel, that this act of Congress adds no strength to our Cause. It divides public opinion as to its propriety. It produces alarm and dissatisfaction. Every offence definied in the Law, is provided for in the laws of Texas, and, I believe, in the laws of the Confederate States and are properly Cognizable by the Judicial Tribunals; and were these Judicial Tribunals faithfully to discharge their duties, they would much more effectually punish the offenders classified under this Law, than can be done under the regulations made by it.

I do not believe that the President will abuse the powers conferred upon him. I have too much confidence in his patriotism— but whether he can prevent abuses or not, is more than doubtful. It is a question, however, above the mere disposition and Character of the President, and the patriotic intentions of Congress. It is a question of safe precedent in Law, and wise and judicious Legislation. It is the precedent of the Confederate Congress in the suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus and on all of its bearings, merits full Consideration, and an unequivocable expression of your views in regard to it. My Conviction are, that the Law should be repealed, or utterly changed in its regulations.

The Laws of Congress, in relation to Currency, the Writ of Habeas Corpus, Conscription, the attempt to set the President of the Confederacy, and the Executives of the States, with the authority to deprive the Governments, of men which they respectively preside

of the officers constituted by the Constitution and the Laws, are certainly extraordinary and unprecedented Acts of Legislation; and, when taken together, must significant. It required unusual means to adopt them, and if they are justified at all, they must be justified by the unusual crisis, and as a means to save the life of the Nation.

Let us all stand firm in our allotted places, and discharge faithfully and faithfully the duties devolved upon us; and the God of Hosts, who has crowned with success our armies, elate with victory over so many fields of blood, will preserve safe to our Country Independence and a proud place in the family of Nations.

Executive Department
Austin Texas May 23d 1864

Senators

I have the honor to submit the following appointments of Notaries Public, to which I respectfully ask your advice and consent

James G Francis	Austin County	Vice	D D Westerhouse
T O Cook			Re-Appointment
J J Shamer	Brazoria County	Vice	J J Shamer
Frances E Allen	"		Frances E Allen
Clement Allen	Colorado County	Vice	Dan E Payne
Thrift Jennings	Hill County	Vice	L S Fitts
William D Dallas	Ellis County	Vice	A G Farrar
Louis Laberlicki	Fayette County	Vice	Lewis E Gaither
E O Hunt	Galveston County	Re-	Appointment
Nicholas D Lindsley		Orig.	"
C C Taylor	Houston County	Vice	Jacob Allbright
William H White	Milam County	Vice	William Hamilton
A M Sneed			Re-Appointment
D G Davis			B J Davis
H D Hall			Re-Appointment
Isaac Kalteyer			H R Heiss
A B Vanderwhaan	Limestone County	Orig	Appointment
H H Fleming	Red River County	Vice	Lewis Beaty
William Pierce	Titus County	Vice	H S Calloway

May

G W L Haynes	Titus County	G W L Haynes
George D Woodruff	Walker County Vice	J W Bush

Very Respectfully

Executive Department
Austin May 23d 1864

Senators

I have the honor to submit the following appointments of Notaries Public. to which I ask your advice and consent.

Harvey Lindsey	Smith County	Harvey Lindsey
John Settle	Van Zandt County Vice	John Settle
D M Deadman	"	D M Deadman
William Murray	"	William Murray
John M Patterson	"	John M Patterson
John Tollar	"	John Tollar
B F Lyon	Limestone County	Re-appointment
Edward L Ufford	Galveston County	James P Nash-
Henry Guenther	Comal County Vice	Herman Seele
A R Strickland	Upshur County	Re-appointment
W B Payne		" "
Sam. Handley		
J E Harrison	Vice	J W Wright
C C Galloway		Reappointment
H H Turner	"	Thomas Crawford

Very Respectfully

Senate Chamber
May 25th 1864

I certify that all the within nominations for Notaries Public were this day unanimously confirmed by the Senate. D D'Cordova
Secry Senate

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Executive Department
Austin, Texas May 17th 1866

Gentlemen of the Senate

In response to the Resolution adopted by your honorable body requesting a report from the Chief of the Military Bureau, in relation to the question involved

As to the amount of Cotton purchased, and from whom, I respectfully refer you to the reports contained in Executive message

As to the second point, the reasons against the policy or right of making any charge on that account, will be by me briefly referred

When Cotton had been directly purchased or contracted with the contract to transport it to the Rio Grande, was purchased principally from nine to eleven cents. When transported to the Rio Grande by the Government at that point it was estimated that the cost of the cotton, at the Rio Grande, was about three cents per pound. As to the amount paid for transportation, the question is one fact answered above

As to that portion which does not transport to the Rio Grande, arrangements have been made, or may be made transportation, only to a limited extent and then not for profit to the State, but to relieve the people of certain districts upon that project, and also with a view of saving to the State the cost of transportation, with the object of securing cotton for the State, which would otherwise be destroyed by the Federal authorities

As to the amount paid to Agents for the purchase of Cotton, the reports of the Treasurer and Comptroller will show the amount paid to each Agent, and the amount of cotton purchased by each

As to the amount paid for transportation, the reports of the Treasurer and Comptroller will show the amount paid to each Agent, and the amount of cotton purchased by each

As to the amount paid for the cotton purchased, and from whom, I respectfully refer you to the reports contained in Executive message

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As to the amount paid for transportation, the reports of the Treasurer and Comptroller will show the amount paid to each Agent, and the amount of cotton purchased by each

As to the number of Permits granted, I have authorized none that could be so called. Contracts had been made by the Military Board for the introduction of machinery, with Chartered Companies and Associations, and Cotton authorized to be exported upon their own account and at their own risks, for the accomplishment of these ends. which will be fully explained to you in the report of the Military Board, made in response to your Resolution. That report will also explain the machinery Contracted for, and its description.

Col. Nichols, of course, had Agents responsible to him, aiding in the purchase of Cotton. I could give you but few of their names, but they were all required to report to him regularly, the Cotton purchased, and from whom purchased, and Cotton can be exported or disposed of only through him. Capt. Ed Timmin was authorized by me, to purchase and export Cotton to Col Nichols, and his Reports, as he informed me, were regularly made.

As to the number of Details asked for, and for what purpose, I refer you to the list furnished by the Adjutant General, of those engaged by the Military Board, the Companies contracting to introduce machinery, and for the Agent of the State.

I respectfully ask your attention to the remarks made in connection with them in that paper.

I most respectfully, in Conclusion, ask your attention to my Message, upon the subject of the purchase of Cotton— this furnishes, in detail, my reasons for adopting the System of purchase and sale, which I did, and for my determination to use only one class of the Bonds authorized to be used by the Legislature. I at one time had determined to use the six per cent Bonds, but finally concluded it was much better for the State, to use the seven per cent Bonds only, and So directed the Agent. I am fully satisfied, that this is the only plan that could rapidly realize to the State means to make the purchases proposed by her laws, that would be energetic, and that would secure her against frauds, and heavy Losses in various ways.

As to the details to exist in the transportation of Cotton. I adopted the rule, of detailing only one man for the transportation of Forty Bales of Cotton at one time. This number I believe necessary for the Management of Trains, and to secure the proper care of the Cotton. Of course the number of Bales transferred to the State, embraced all transferred, under the System already explained, half of it being returned by the vendors, as explained in my Message.

You will not be surprised, that I cannot give you more full information on the subject of Cotton, when I inform you that such were my cares, and such the difficulties of procuring Cotton at all, that I could not get my plan organized until the last days of February, and then early in April, I directed my Agent to cease at once purchasing Cotton. It will be seen by reference to the Report embraced in Envelope "A", that a large portion of the Cotton conveyed to the State, was conveyed by Planters in different Counties, it may be, that all of these parties, will not transport their Cotton as they have proposed; but it is certain that the State only pays for what is actually delivered to her.

May

Executive Department
Austin May 17th 1864

Gentlemen of the Senate

In response to the Resolution adopted by your Honorable Body, I respectfully submit the accompanying papers from the office of the Adt. and Insptr Generals of the State, showing the number of details from the State Troops, and upon whose application granted, and for what purposes.

In response to the question whether a record of the details is kept in his (the office of the Executive) I respectfully state that no such record is kept or required by law to be kept in his office. This record is kept in the office of the Adjutant Generals.

Statements of the amount of transportation to be furnished by the applicant, were made in connection with these applications for Detail, in some instances, and in some instances they were not. The reasons for the absence of such certificates, are two: Capt Ed Simmons was the transportation Agent of the Military Board, & when I came into office, and had been in the habit of procuring details for the business of the Board, and I did not anticipate the necessity of requiring Certificates from him.

And again; I did not anticipate the necessity of giving absolute rules for details, in connection with the transportation of Cotton. But as soon as applications began to be made by various parties, I did see the necessity of adopting the rule, and of steadily adhearing to it.

Executive Department
Austin Texas May 24th 1864

Senators

I have this day appointed I. George S. Boynton, Vice Benj S Lisman to be a Notary Public in and for the County of Navarro, and William Anders of Harris County, to which I respectfully ask your advice and consent.

Very Respectfully

May

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Executive Department
Austin May 25th 1864

Senators

I have the honor to submit the following appointments of Notaries Public in and for the County of Damark

A S Baird Vice John R Chenault
David H Davis " James Patterson

Very Respectfully

Executive Department
Austin May 18th 1864

Hon R J Townes
Secretary of State

Sir

I have this day re-appointed the following named parties to the offices of Branch Pilots at the Port of Galveston in this State

Thomas Chubb, Thomas H. Chubb and John David Sen. their respective terms of Office having expired

For Commissions issue to them respectively.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

In The Name And By The Authority Of The State Of Texas

To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come

Greeting Know Ye That I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, reposing special Trust and confidence, in the Integrity Diligence, Capacity and Patriotism of Thomas Chubb, do hereby appoint him the said Thomas Chubb as Branch Pilot at the Port of Galveston in the State aforesaid. Giving and Conferring upon him the said Thomas Chubb full power and authority to exercise all the rights and imprising upon him the Task of faithfully discharging all the duties appertaining to said office

To Have and to Hold the same for and during the term of Four Years from the date of this appointment Unless sooner removed by the Governor of the State of Texas for

May

the time being. In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State, to be affixed at Austin This 20th day of May AD 1864 And in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R. J. Harris
Secretary of State

Note. Similar, Commissions were issued to Thomas H. Chubb & John Davidson. Same day

The State of Texas

Executive Department

Whereas, it has been shown to me that N. C. Coulson, late a citizen of Victoria County in this State, belonging to the Third Regiment of Texas Infantry, died in the Confederate service leaving a widow and two young Children; and Whereas Mrs. S. A. Coulson the Widow of the deceased is desirous of visiting her Parents, in the State of Illinois:

Now I Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas, having no authority to grant permission for the applicant to visit said state, do, nevertheless give my consent to any Permission which the Military authorities of the Confederate States, may give to her, to pass their lines, for the purpose of proceeding to the State of Illinois with her two Children

The State of Texas

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Texas to be affixed at Austin this 20th day of May A.D. 1864 and of the Year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth

By the Governor

R. J. Harris
Secretary of State

Note. This Passport was never delivered to Mrs Coulson, the one on the opposite Page (103) having been issued in its stead.

May

The State Of Texas

Proclamation By The Governor

$300. in Rewards

Whereas: It has been made known to me, that one William Penland, did on the 21st day of February A D 1864. kill in the County of Ellis, and State aforesaid, Lieut A.J. Saffle, and that the said William Penland is now a fugitive from Justice.

Now Therfore, I, Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, do by virtue of the authority in me vested, hereby offer a reward of ($300) Three hundred dollars for the arrest and delivery of said William Penland to the Sheriff of Ellis County inside the Jail Door.

To witness which, I have hereunto signed my name and Caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this 20th day of May AD 1864. and in the year of the independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth.

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R Bowne Secretary of State

Description: Wm Penland, is about 47 or 48. years of age, medium size, swarthy complexion, about 5 ft 7 inches an hights, Dark hair and eyes, Eyes very Close together, rather sharp made, and long, or thin in flesh

The State Of Texas

Executive Department

Whereas Mrs S J Coulson of Victoria County in this State, Wife of H C Coulson, who lately died whilst doing service in the Army of the Confederate States, has applied to me for permition to leave the State temporarily with her two young Children, for the purpose of visiting her parents in the State of Illinois.

Now therefore, I, Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas do issue this, open letter granting her leave to visit her Parents, as asked for by her; subject however to the discretion of the Military authorities, both as to her leaving this State and returning to it.

The State of Texas

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State, at Austin, This 23d day of May 1864. and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty ninth

By the Governor

R Bowne

Secretary of State

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May 1st

Elections Returns For Congress C. S. A.
1st Distrct. April 11th A.D 1864

Counties	S H Darden	T P Ward	S A White	W Davis	Scattering
Bee	3	11	0	0	0
Calhoun	39	3	3	0	0
Wilson	7	25	0	0	0
Victoria	34	6	60	0	0
Kerr	17	9	0	0	0
Gonzales	199	13	0	0	0
Karnes	43	2	0	1	0
Live Oak	9	10	2		0
Comal	20	27	0	14	
Kendal	2	7	7	1	1
Gillispie	2	71	0	2	0
Bexar	75	188	0	3	0
Hays	15	16	0	25	0
Llano	15	2	0	0	0
DeWitt	122	20	11	0	0
Guadaloupe	66	58	0	1	1
Medina	No Election held to	0	0	0	0
Goliad	33	9	8	0	0
Total	701	480	91	47	2

Note

No returns from the other Counties of this District were received at the State Department

Department of State
Austin May 23d 1864

To
Hon. O M Hunnah
Governor
Sir

In compliance with the 2d Section of the Act of the Legislature approved April the 8th A.D 1861. Supplemental to the Act approved April 6th A.D 1861 providing for and regulating the election of Members of the Congress of the Confederate States, I most respectfully report that the election for a Member of Congress from Representative District No 1, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon John A Wilcox, held on the 11th inst. in April A.D 1864 resulted in the election of Stephen H Darden, he having received the highest number of votes polled for said Office.

Very Respectfully
R J Harris
Secretary of State

May

Executive Department
Austin May 23d 1864

Hon R J Inmes
Secretary of State

Sir

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 23d instant, giving the result of an election for a Representative in Congress from Representative District No 1. held

April Eleventh AD 1864

In accordance therewith with the supplemental act of the Legislature "Approved April 8th AD 1861", I hereby direct that a certificate of Election be issued to Stephen H Darden as Representative in Congress from District No 1. of this State.

Very Respectfully

The State Of Texas

Executive Department

I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas do hereby certify that from an examination of the returns, made according to Law, to the Secretary of State, of the Votes given for a Representative in the Congress of the Confederate States of America, for Representative District No 1. of the State of Texas at an Election held on the

Eleventh day of April 1864

in the several Counties of said District, it appears that Stephen H Darden received the highest number of votes given for said office; and I hereby do declare that the said Stephen H. Darden has been duly elected to said office

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, At Austin this 23d day of May A D 1864 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R J Inmes
Secretary of State

May

State, and deliver him to the Sheriff of the County of Hill

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Austin this 23d. day of May in the Year of our Lord one thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty four and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty ninth

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R. Bowers
Secretary of State

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The State of Texas

Proclamation by the Governor

Whereas, the Legislature on the 24th. day of May A.D. 1864, passed a Joint Resolution, the second Section of which is in these words

"2d That the Governor issue his Proclamation forbidding the Immigration to, and Settlement in, any of the unorganized Counties of this State. And after such Proclamation, any person so offending during the Present War with the United States, shall become liable to conscription, and it shall be the duty of the officers of the Frontier organization to arrest such persons, and turn them over to the Confederate States Military authorities"

Now therefore I Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, forbidding all persons from immigrating to, and settling in, the unorganized Counties. And I do order and require all the officers of the Frontier organization to arrest, or cause to be arrested all persons who may violate the provisions of said section, and deliver them to the Military Authorities of the Confederate States

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the City of Austin, this 26th day of May A.D. 1864 and in the year of the Independence of Texas, the Twenty ninth

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R. Bowers
Secretary of State

May

The State Of Texas

Executive Department

Whereas it has been reported to me upon good authority, that Dr S B Robinson of Milam County, in this State, has a son of about the age of fourteen years, somewhere in the State of Arkansas; and it has also been represented upon good authority that D C Jones and Mrs M A Duckworth (both now residents of said County) have been driven from their homes in Arkansas by the Federal Army. And the said Robinson being desirous of going to Arkansas for the purpose of bringing his son to this State, and the said Jones and Mrs Duckworth being also desirous of visiting the said State, for the purpose of saving and securing their property.

Now therefore I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, do issue this open Letter, permitting the said persons to visit the State of Arkansas, and to return to this State, subject however to the discretion of the Military authorities of the Confederate States.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State affixed, at the City of Austin this 26th day of May A.D 1864 and in the year of Texas Independence the Twenty Ninth.

The State Seal

By the Governor

R Dunnington
Secretary of State

The State Of Texas

Proclamation by the Governor

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Texas, on the 21st day of May, 1864, passed a Joint Resolution which is in these words:

"1 Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That no officer of a Foreign State, can be placed in the Military Service of the Confederate States, without his consent; that the claim of a right in Congress to Conscribe, reclaim Classes of officers, is contrary to the theory of our Government, and if allowed, will render the term of all officers subject to the action of Congress, and not under the Constitution and Laws of their States."

"2 That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to issue his Proclamation in accordance with the foregoing Resolution, declaring that all civil officers elected or appointed in accordance with the Consti-

tution and Laws of the State, are necessary to carry on the State Government, and are not liable to Military Duty in the Confederate States Army."

Now, therefore I, Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, do issue this, my Proclamation in obedience to, and in the words of said Joint Resolution, declaring: all Civil Officers, elected or appointed in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the State, are necessary to carry on the State Government; and are not liable to Military Duty in the Army of the Confederate States.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at Austin, this 3d day of June A.D. 1864 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth

The State of Texas

By the Governor.

R J Dunn
Secretary of State

General Election

Proclamation By The Governor

Know Ye, That I, Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas, do by virtue of the authority, in me vested, hereby order and direct that an election be held in the several Counties of this State, on the first

Monday, First Day Of August Next,

for the following named Officers, to-wit:

For Chief Justice and one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.
For Attorney General.
For Comptroller of Public Accounts.
For Treasurer of the State.
For a District Judge in the 1st Judicial District
For a District Attorney in each of the following Judicial Districts, to wit: 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 20th.
For members of the Legislature in all the Districts where vacancies are known to exist.

And, I do require the Chief Justice, or two County Commissioners if necessary of each County in the State, to give due notice and cause polls to be opened at the several Precincts of their respective Counties, on the said First Monday, 1st Day of August A.D. 1864. for the election of the aforesaid State and District Officers and for

such County officers in their respective Counties, as are then required by law, to be elected.

On the tenth day after the day of election, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the Chief Justice or other proper officers will open the returns from the Precincts, and estimate the result of the vote in the manner prescribed by law, and will immediately thereafter make returns as follows:-

1 In Senatorial and Representative Districts, composed of more one County, the returns are to be made to the Chief Justice, who is authorized to ifsue the Certificate of Election. (See acts of Eighth Legislature Chapter 45)

2 Duplicate Returns for State and District Officers & Members of the Legislature. One of which will be transmitted to the Seat of Government, carefully seal up, and directed to the Secretary of State, the other will be deposited with the Clerk of the County Court. The returns will be made in Tabular Form, the names of the Candidate plainly written, and the results given, both in words and figures.

Returns for County Officers will also be made in Tabular Form, giving the full names of the persons elected; to what office; and the date of qualification; the names to be written in a plain, legible hand. The Returns will be made to the Secretary of State, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the election, and from time to time thereafter as the officers may qualify (See Act of March 5th 1863)

The Bonds of the Assessors and Collectors will be promptly forwarded to the Comptroller of Public accounts, as these officers are not authorized to act until their bonds are filed with Comptroller, and their Commissions regularly ifsued.

The State of Texas

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Austin this 5th day of June A.D 1864. and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth

By the Governor

R. J. Harrison
Secretary of State

To be carefully preserved until after the Returns are made to the Secretary of State

June

Executive Department
Austin Texas June 14th 1864

Hon R I Townes
Secretary of State

Sir

I have this day appointed Judge Leslie A Thompson of the City of Galveston in the State of Texas to Revise Digest and Arrange the Laws Civil and Criminal of this State, — under and by virtue of "An Act to provide for the Revision of the Laws" approved May 27th 1864.

Let the necessary Commission issue

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt

The State Of Texas

To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come — Greeting —

Know Ye

That I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, reposing full trust in the Honor and Patriotism, Fidelity and Capacity of Leslie A Thompson do, by virtue of the authority in me vested, hereby appoint him the said Leslie A Thompson, Reviser under "An Act of the Legislature Approved May 27th 1864" to provide for the revision of the Laws, Conferring upon the said Leslie A Thompson full power under the aforesaid Act of the Legislation to Revise Digest and Arrange the Laws, Civil and Criminal of this State. And imposing upon him the Task of discharging Faithfully and Diligently the Duties of Reviser in accordance with the requirements of said Act of the Legislature.

The State of Texas

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at the City of Austin, this 14th day of June 1864 and in the year of Texas the Twenty Ninth.

By the Governor

R J Townes
Secretary of State

Circular

Executive Department
Austin Texas June 23rd 1864

It has been made known to me from the Later Bureau of Texas New Mexico and Arizona, that Sheriffs and Justices fail to report promptly the arrest and imprisonment of Negroes delivered from the Military Department, and that this failure materially retards the movements of the Bureau Agents, and causes much unnecessary trouble and expense that might be avoided, were the arrests promptly reported.

I therefore request Gov. Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas to most earnestly request and urge the Sheriffs, and Justices throughout the State, promptly to report to the Chief of the Later Bureau at Houston, all Negroes deserting from said Department of Labor, and arrested by them, stating the particulars of arrest, name and description of Negro, and name and locality of owner.

This request is made by me, to secure both the interest of the owners of the Slaves, and of the United States Government, to which the services of said Slaves belong for the time being.

Executive Chamber
Houston, July 19th 1864

To the People of the State of Texas:

I came to this section of the State to confer with General Smith on matters connected with the necessities of the Armies under his Command. The conference has been held, free and unreserved, and the wants of the Armies fully represented, and the means at hand carefully canvassed. Both fields of conflict are too strong, to suppose that by me or the people of the State, we shall be able to clothe all the armies, and furnish and replenish them without delay. The case needs no extra exertion to secure you to action. Resolved and decided, then is desire to supply the wants of the Armies from every county of the State. Many Negroes absent, and in the employ of the Government should be returned to their homes, and employed by the Superintendents of the Bureau, to aid the Commanding officers of the Department. Then assent is made to the hides and the produce of Cotton, per Cotton of the last valuation by the Comptroller of Public accounts

in a communication

addressed to me from Hempsteads July 5th. Gen.l Smith says:
"Let me appeal to you to announce to the People of this gallant
State, that upon Consultation with the Department Commander,
you ascertained in the most certain manner, that the condition
of their fathers, brothers and sons in the field the necessity of
placing the Armies on a footing to secure your defense from
invasions, require his early practicable possession and Control of
half the Cotton in the State. That burthen should be equally
borne, and all alike yield to the necessity. Do this, and you will
relieve one from apprehensions glommier than any I entertain
on account of the Enemy. You will strengthen the Armies
more than if you marched five thousand men to their
ranks, and you will send a thrill of satisfaction and
gratitude to the hart of every Soldier."

In another Communication, dated Hempstead, July 4th; Genl Smith says: "I am aware of all the difficulties attending impressment. I shall deeply regret the necessity of its exercise. Such a necessity will be a reproach either to my judgement and efforts to procure the resources absolutely necessary to the armies, or to the public spirit of those who refuse to yield that resource. I have every solicitude, that any need of acquiring Cotton shall meet the sense of Patriotic duty, and of interest of the People. I desire to be as liberal as my means and power will allow. I desire not only, not to oppress but to benefit."

In another Communication, dated 9th of July, at the same place, Gen.l Smith says: "In the interview which I have had the honor to hold with you, I have stated, the necessity, in order to support the army in this Department, a large amount of Cotton, larger in fact than from the best information can be procured. The necessity is immediate and most pressing, calling for the promptest and most energetic measures which can be put in force."

From these extracts it will be seen that the wants of the army are immediate and pressing, and that the Commanding General is seriously concerned about procuring the necessary supplies; that these supplies can only be obtained through the medium of Cotton and that the greatest energy and promptness will become necessary to procure them in time. It will also be seen that the Commanding General is anxious to make just compensation for Cotton sold to the Government and that his "means and powers confined" will be exerted for this purpose. He desires to avoid impressment, and to rely upon your patriotism and hearty Co operation with him in procuring the Cotton required. He does not authorize him to go beyond the means at his disposal, and the powers with which he is entrusted, in making compensation to the holders of Cotton. While I sincerely desire that this compensation shall be adequate and just, and will exert my influence to have it so, etc. and if in the present condition of our Currency and the

Jacky

circumstances recommending the Separation, it cannot be made subject to Parliamentary Control or Responsibility. I do not think that much Objection will be made to the Bill, as to the Principle, except as above mentioned. Before you decide the facts presented, and the Estimates made by the Commanding Generals consider them, and if you approve them, act promptly, and in the Recruiting service Should each State have the Officers must be elected, they must have Blankets to Shield them from the Cold & Winter and preserve their health and lives. They must have many other Articles to make them comfortable and efficient in the field.

Our Country must not be over run, subjected or ravaged by a Foreign Invasion & the Wars & Enemies, fought and the Victories in a few months, sacrificing no Citizens, instead of being rendered more expensive by the usual defeats, will more determined the people & more Resolute and Patriotic in consideration Therefore, no Compromise, Concession or Negotiation with Invaders, Should be entertained, but the best possible Conduct pursued.

Whether this result will be brought about or not depends upon — upon the Action in this State. With your aid, upon Hearty & prompt Co operation, it can be accomplished. Without it, Confusion & Anarchy will prevail — all Resistance will be in one common effort — in one determined purpose, and the Armies will be Speedily Sacrificed. I know the patriotism, the generosity and the liberality of the People of Texas. I know no Sacrifice they Country can call for, that their Soldiers plead for assistance, they will not fail to do their duty. I know that the success of the Sacred Cause for which our Country bleeds and Struggles, is placed by them far above all other Considerations.

To the Executive of the State, I shall look in my Course, take all responsibility, I dare, take counsel the best to assist in Providing for the Soldiers in the field as I have heretofore endeavored to do. And to unite and harmonize the action and energies of the State and the Confederacy.

August 1

The State of Texas

Whereas it has been represented to me that J. R. Grover a citizen of the County of Hill, and the State aforesaid, formerly an officer in the Confederate States Army, is desirous of visiting Mexico, for the purpose of spending the Winter, and recruiting his health, which has been lost in Service.

Now Therefore, I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, do issue this my open Letter permitting, subject to the discretion of the Military Authorities of the Confederate States, the said J. R. Grover to visit Mexico, and return to this State.

Witness my Official signature and the Great Seal of State affixed.

Done at the City of Austin, this 2nd day of August A.D. 1864. And in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth.

By the Governor.

W. P. Harris
Secretary of State.

Returns of an Election held on the 6th day of June 1864 for a Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Texas.

Counties	Jno H Duncan	J Hackler	Scattering
Bexar	151	0	0
Bandera	135	0	0
Comal	25	5	0
Kendall	18	0	0
Total	329	5	0

State of Texas, } I, R. J. Harris, Secretary of State, do hereby certify, that on this the 3rd day of August A.D. 1864 His Excellency Pendleton Murrah Governor and Ex Officio Secretary of State, examined and canvassed the returns made by law to the Secretary of State of an Election held in the Counties Composing the 4th Judicial District of the State of Texas for a Judge of said District, and the above Table is a true exhibit of the returns so returned.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Seal of State at the City of Austin, this 3rd day of August A.D. 1864.

R. J. Harris Secretary of State.

N.B. Hill and Williamson Counties sent in no returns.

The State of Texas

Executive Department

I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas do hereby certify that from an examination of the returns made according to law to the Secretary of State, of the votes given in for a Justice of the District Court of the 1st Judicial District of the State of Texas at the Election held on the 1st day of June 1864 in the Counties composing said District it appears that John H. McLemore received the highest number of votes given for said office and I hereby do declare that the said John H. McLemore has been duly elected to said Office.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed at Austin this the 5th day of August A.D. 1864 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth

By the Governor

E. J. Davis
Secretary of State

The State of Texas

Executive Department

I Texas John C. Myrick a citizen of the County of Comal and State aforesaid having presented to the Executive certificates from the proper Authorities of his permanent inability to discharge the duties of a Soldier by reason of Dyspepsia, General Debility and Seminal Weakness and the said John C Myrick having applied to go to his family in Virginia.

Now Know Ye: That I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas do issue this my open Letter granting permission subject to the Approval of the Confederate States Military Authorities to the said John C Myrick to visit his relations in the State of Virginia and return to this State.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State affixed.

Done at the City of Austin this 9th day of August A.D. 1864 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth

By the Governor

E. J. Davis
Secretary of State

August

The State of Texas

Whereas at the Fall Term A.D. 1862. of the District Court in and for the County of Bexar one William Kellen was convicted of the Crime of Sodomy and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of two years: and whereas it has been shown the Executive from a memorial signed by many Citizens of Bexar County, and from Communications from the Superintendent and Financial Agent of the Penitentiary that no harm can result in this instance from the interposition of Executive Clemency

Now therefore, I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas do by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the same, hereby grant this pardon, releasing said Wmkellen from the aforesaid Judgement inflicting him to confinement in the Penitentiary, leaving the Judgement & to it costs however in full force and effect, as though this pardon had never been granted

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State affixed, at Austin this 13th day of August A.D. 1864. And in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R. Hunter

Secretary of State

The State of Texas

Whereas at the Spring Term A.D. 1859. of the District Court held in and for the County of Montgomery and the State aforesaid, one Levy A. Griffith was adjudged to pay a Recognizance Bond of $500.00 entered into by him for the appearance of one Porter Bridges, at said Court; Charged with Horse Stealing: And Whereas it has been shown to the Executive, that the said Levy A. Griffith, was persuaded upon by Willis Bridges, and Rhoda his Wife, Parents of the said Porter Bridges, to enter into said Bond, and that in order to indemnify said Griffith, they gave him a Deed of Trust on their Homestead; and it has been further shown that the necessary Conditions of said Willis and Rhoda Bridges, precludes the possibility of their indemnifying said Griffith, without the sacrifice of their Homestead: And that they have two Sons, with the said Porter in the C.S. Army, and that if it is known the said Porter in the C.S. Army, and that if it is believed, for good reasons, that the said Porter is also in the C.S. Army

August

Know Ye, I Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas, do by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws of the same, hereby remit the said Judgement for ($500.00) five hundred dollars, against the aforesaid Leroy A Griffith, leaving the Judgemant as to costs, however in full force and effect, as though this remission had never been granted.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State affixed, at Austin this 16th day of August AD 1864 And in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Sixth

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R J Swayne
Secretary of State

The State of Texas
County of Galveston

Know all men by these presents that we Thomas Chubb as Principal, and Jno H Manly and E H Cave as Securities, all of the County and State aforesaid, are held and firmly bound unto Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, and his Successors in Office in the just and full sum of Five Thousand Dollars for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves jointly and severally, and our, and each of our heirs, executors, administrators, and Assigns firmly by these presents. Witness our hands and Seals in lieu of Seals, at Galveston on this 26th day of May A.D. 1864.

Now the condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden Thomas Chubb, has been appointed a Branch Pilot of the Port of Galveston in the County and State aforesaid, now if the said Chubb shall well, truly and faithfully discharge and perform the duties of such Pilot, then this obligation shall cease, and be and become of no force virtue or effect. But otherwise shall be of full force, virtue and effect.

T Chubb (Seal)
Jno H Manly (Seal)
E H Cave (Seal)

Signed
Approved May 25th 1864
D Cole
C.C.S.C.

State of Texas
County of Galveston

Personally came before me the within named Thomas Chubb John H Manly and E H Cave, who signed the within covenant & Bond and acknowledged the same to be their act and deed, for the purposes therein set forth. To certify which I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the County Court of said County this 26th day of May A.D. 1864

D Cole
Chief Justice G.C.

The State of Texas
County of Galveston } Know all men by these presents, that We. Thomas H Chubb, as Principal and John H Manly, as Securities all of the County and State aforesaid, are held and firmly bound unto P Murrah Governor, of the State of Texas, and his Successors in Office in the just and full sum of Five Thousand Dollars, for which Payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves jointly and severally, and our and each of our heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, firmly by these presents. Witness our hands, and Seals at Galveston on this 26th day of May A.D. 1864.

Now the condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that whereas, the above bounden Thomas H Chubb has been appointed Branch Pilot of the Port of Galveston in the County and State aforesaid. Now if the said Chubb shall well, truly, and faithfully discharge and perform the duties of such Pilot, then this obligation shall cease and determine. But otherwise to remain in full force virtue and effect.

Thos H. Chubb
John H. Manly
E W Ford

Seal
Seal
Seal

Signed

Delivered May 26th 1864
A. D. Cole
Chief Justice G. C.

State of Texas
County of Galveston } Personally came before me the within named Thomas H Chubb, John H Manly, and E W Ford, who signed the within Bond. And acknowledged the same to be their Act and Deed for the Purposes therein set forth.

Certify I hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the County Court of said County this 26th day of May A.D. 1864.

A. D. Cole
Chief Justice G. C.

The State of Texas
County of Galveston } Know all men by these presents
that We. John Davidson as principal & C S Bejarano and
Hugh Bennison as securities, all of the County and
State aforesaid, are held and firmly bound unto the
Mirorah Lamar, of the State of Texas and his
Successors in Office in the just and full sum of Five
Thousand Dollars for which payment well and truely to
be made, we bind ourselves jointly and severally, and our
and each of our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns
firmly by these Presents. Witness our hands and seals
for Seals. At Galveston, this 26th day of May A.D 1564

Now the condition of the foregoing obligation
is such, that whereas the above bounden John Davidson, has been
appointed a Branch Pilot at the Port of Galveston, in the
County and State aforesaid. Now if the said John Davidson
shall well and truly and faithfully discharge and perform
the duties of such Pilot, then this obligation shall cease and
be and become null and void but otherwise shall be of full
force virtue and effect.

John Davidson — Seal
Signed — C S Bejarano — Seal
Hugh Bennison — Seal

Approved May 26th 1564

Signed — D P Cole —
Chief Justice Galveston County

I, James B Morris Chief Clerk and Alonzo T Logan
Asst Clerk Department, do certify the above and foregoing Bonds of
John Davidson Thomas Chubb and Thomas H. Chubb Branch
Pilots at the Port of Galveston, to be true and Correct Copies of
the originals now on file on this Department.

Alonzo T Logan
Asst Clerk
James B Morris
Chief Clerk Dept of State

August 11

121

The State of Texas

Whereas, at a Special Term of the District Court, held in and for the County of Hays and the State aforesaid, on the 5th day of August A.D. 1864, one John Doyle, was convicted of Horse Stealing, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of five years; and whereas it has been shown to the Executive by a Petition, signed by a large number of the most respectable citizens of Hays County, that said Doyle is a Soldier in the C.S. Army, and that we have cause to believe in this instance from an interposition of Executive Clemency

Now Therefore I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, do, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws of the same hereby grant this my Pardon, releasing the said John Doyle from the aforesaid confinement to Penitentiary, and the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, or any other person having him in custody will release him forthwith, leaving the Judgment and Cost thereof in full force and effect as though this pardon had never been granted.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this 22d day of August AD 1864, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Sixth

The State of Texas

J. H. Greenwood
A. Secretary
Secretary of State

Executive Department

Austin August 23d 1864

Governor of State. Sir I have this day submitted Governor Murrah's Grant Pilot at the Post of Fort Graville, in this State. You will issue the necessary Commission forthwith

Jno. Forrest Valley

The State of Texas }
County of Travis } Know all men by these Presents
that I, Joseph K Taylor as principal, and Otho Joseph Taylor and D L Sloan as Securities are firmly held and bound to the State of Texas in the penal sum of One Hundred and Twenty Five Thousand Dollars, being the amount fixed by the Governor, under an Act of the Legislature approved December 16th 1863. entitled "An Act supplementary to An Act to provide for the Organization of the Frontier and Partizan Corps the Frontier Regiment to the Confederate States Service" approved December 18th 1863" the payment of which amount in Confederate States Treasury Notes well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally firmly by these presents

In faith whereof we have hereunto signed our names and affixed our Seals (using scrawls for seals) at Austin this 22d day of August AD 1864

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bounden Joseph K Taylor was on the 22d day of August AD 1864 appointed by His Excellency the Governor Paymaster to the Frontier Organization of the State of Texas in conformity with the above recited Act of the Legislature

Now therefore if it shall appear that the said Joseph K Taylor doth well and faithfully perform all the duties, and execute all the obligations and trusts, appertaining to said appointment in conformity with the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas, then and in that case the foregoing obligation shall become null and void, but otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed

Joseph K Taylor (Seal)
Joseph Taylor (Seal)
D L Sloan (Seal)

Filed Sept 1st A.D. 1864

I James B Shumate Chief Clerk and Alonzo S. Logan Assistant Clerk Treasury Dept, do certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original Bond now on file in this Department.

James B Shumate
Chief Clerk

Alonzo S Logan
Assistant Clerk

1211

September

Returns of an Election held on the first day of August A.D. 1864. for a District Attorney of the 2d Judicial District of Texas

Counties	J. Nix	G.H. McKeen	W. Young	Scattering
Gastrop	102	394	6	0
Caldwell	151	24	27	0
Hays	109	6	29	0
Fredelsburg	9	0	378	0
Travis	231	159	101	0
	632	583	3111	0

This is to certify that on this the 9th day of September A.D. 1864, D. Pendleton Murrah Governor and Texas Secretary of State, examined and canvassed the returns made by law to the Secretary of State of an Election held on the Counties composing the 2d Judicial District of the State of Texas, for a District attorney, and the above table is a true exhibit of the votes so returned.

Examined

E. Downes Dep'ty of State.

The State of Texas

Executive Department

I D. Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby certify, that from an examination of the Returns, made according to law, to the Secretary of State, of the votes given for a District Attorney in and for the 2d Judicial District of the State of Texas, at an election held on the 1st day of August 1864 in the several Counties of said District it appears that Jahnathan Nix received the highest number of votes given for said office, and I hereby do declare that the said Jahnathan Nix has been duly elected to said Office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto Signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at Austin this 9th day of September A.D. 1864 and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R. J. Hargus
Secretary of State

September 1st

The State of Texas

Proclamation by the Governor

To the Senators and Representatives of the Tenth Legislature

Convene you with reference to the finances of the State. I regret the necessity, but I believe the interest of the State and the people require it. The reasons are obvious. Since your adjournment, the legislation of Congress has extended to the State the privilege of exchanging one-half of the amounts of one Hundred Dollar Confederate Notes in the Treasury for the new issue; this will enable the State to convert nearly, if not quite, a million of dollars in notes of that denomination into the new issue, and thereby place into the Treasury that amount of currency more than you anticipated when in session. The Treasury Warrants which you authorized to be issued to meet the annual appropriation of a million of dollars made for the benefit of the families of soldiers, and to support the civil list will, from every indication, fail to accomplish the objects designed. The provisions made by you for sustaining these Warrants is, under existing circumstances, inadequate, and cannot be carried out, it is believed, so as to accomplish this object. They are now quoted in market at from 8 to 10 cents on the dollar, and I see no prospect of their advancing in value. Under existing laws, nearly, if not quite 10 millions of dollars in these Warrants, will be put in Circulation before the regular session of the Legislature can convene, and yet will fail in consequence of their great depreciation, to afford the relief of indigent families of soldiers that was intended mainly by you in authorizing them to be issued. Thus, a large debt will be created against the State, to be funded in Bonds, and ultimately redeemed in specie, while the State will not realize in the objects she has in view, perhaps, over 10 cents on the dollar, of the amount issued.

But few of these Warrants are yet issued under the law passed by you, and the further issuance of them should be at once arrested, unless measures can be adopted that will give them sufficient value to ensure the accomplishments of the objects intended. If the credit of the State cannot be sustained it should not be used at all, unless it shall become absolutely necessary. It would be far better to rely entirely upon Confederate Currency, in conducting the affairs of the State and to discharge her obligations as they accrued, than to see her credit at such ruinous rates. Other measures more efficient and better suited to the Condition of the State, must be adopted, if the appropriations for the benefit of the families of soldiers, are to avail them any thing, in many localities. The difference in the value of Confederate currency, in different portions of the State, makes this subject a difficult one; but it must be met, and the difficulties solved by you.

To this and other matters connected with the public interests I respectfully call your attention.

In testimony whereof I, Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas have hereunto signed my name officially, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at the City of Austin, this 1st day of September A.D. 1864.

Pendleton Murrah

By the Governor

Geo. W. Chilton
Secretary of State

September

of Texas to convene in Extraordinary Session at the Capitol in the City of Austin, on Monday the 17th Day of October A. D., 1864 and whereas, it is believed that vacancies exist in several of the Senatorial and Representative Districts of this State. Now, Therefore, I do require the Chief Justices of the several Counties, composing such Districts (or two County Commissioners, if necessary,) upon the receipt of this Proclamation, to proceed to hold Elections for their respective Counties, to fill such vacancies; after having given not more than ten, nor less than five days notice of such Elections, and make returns thereof to the Secretary of State, in the law directs.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Austin, this 15th day of September, A.D. 1864, and of the Independence of Texas, the twenty Ninth

The State of Texas

By the Governor

F. Lawrence
Secretary of State

Harris County
Election Precinct No 25

Harris County, Texas

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Harris County, Texas, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you cause to be posted up at the Court House door of said County, at the Election Precinct No 25 in said County, at least five days before the election hereinafter mentioned, a copy of this writ of election, and that you cause to be published in the Houston Telegraph, a newspaper published

September

The State Of Texas

To all To whom These Presents shall Come
Greeting

Know Ye

That I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity, Diligence, Capacity and Qualifications of Elbin Cobb, do hereby appoint him the said Elbin Cobb, a Notary Master for the County of Comanche in the State of Texas

Giving and conferring upon him the said Elbin Cobb, full power and authority to exercise all the Rights and incurring upon him the faithful discharging all the duties appertaining to said Office

To have and to hold the same with all its emoluments and privileges for and during the term of four years from the date of this appointment, unless sooner removed by the Governor of the State of Texas for the time being

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of State at Austin this 23rd day of September A. D 1864

By the Governor

W. P. Lubbock

Secretary of State

1918 September

Election Returns For State Offices

County	Chief Justice			Associate Justice				Atty General			Supt Public Instruction			Insurance Commissioner	
	C.H. Roberts	J.M. Bell	Scattg	Rob Stearns	Wm Buckley	Knud Dayton	Scattg	Sidney Barnes	J.W. Stedman	Scattg	Mrs. M. Edwards	Miss Josephine Preston	Scattg	C.W. Hamilton	Scattering
Adams	458	86	00	390	6	14	00	70	390	00	360	4	00	462	00
Asotin	86	28	00	29	37	17	00	15	39	00	46	0	00	53	00
Benton	0	43	00	35	0	0	00	0	52	00	45	0	00	61	00
Chelan	408	327	00	19	230	484	00	483	46	00	1116	22	00	315	00
Clallam	12	10	00	0	22	0	00	21	0	00	21	00	02	33	00
Clark	278	272	00	272	157	94	00	387	134	00	356	116	00	546	00
Columbia	31	2	00	00	5	24	00	16	02	00	23	00	00	025	00
Cowlitz	192	53	00	61	113	104	00	171	116	00	111	104	00	239	00
Douglas	352	157	00	114	655	131	00	803	111	00	511	119	00	455	00
Ferry	63	1	00	13	55	01	00	84	26	00	66	02	00	70	00
Franklin	113	37	01	65	22	56	00	108	35	00	76	71	00	167	00
Garfield	75	73	00	115	22	00	10	115	02	03	01	115	32	811	01
Grant	677	82	00	334	195	116	00	303	113	00	354	100	00	713	00
Grays Harbor	121	2	00	30	11	67	00	75	11	00	60	00	02	46	00
Island	12	42	00	07	00	16	00	05	00	00	00	00	00	21	00
Jefferson	2711	37	00	32	29	223	00	301	011	00	103	33	00	155	00
King	144	16	00	20	101	33	00	01	31	00	116	07	00	111	00
Kitsap	156	75	00	46	92	26	00	131	112	00	110	67	00	151	00
Kittitas	40	11	00	00	43	06	00	45	00	00	46	01	03	11	00
Klickitat	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00
Lewis	21	17	00	00	13	05	00	15	01	00	17	00	03	111	00
Lincoln	657	13	00	592	35	01	00	611	011	00	535	31	00	631	00
Mason	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	16	00	00
Okanogan	69	364	00	45	20	350	00	1104	03	00	113	00	00	402	00
Pacific	244	271	00	54	204	174	00	352	33	00	307	30	00	411	00
Pend Oreille	200	304	00	125	141	100	00	159	224	00	243	103	00	1411	00
Pierce	17	05	00	01	07	02	00	11	00	00	11	02	00	13	00
San Juan	141	21	00	84	45	42	00	153	06	00	124	13	25	171	00
Skagit	89	25	00	25	14	32	00	86	22	00	67	01	15	57	00
Skamania	374	146	00	244	173	116	00	251	126	00	240	101	00	372	00
Snohomish	87	102	00	117	41	20	00	214	01	00	46	00	124	66	00
Spokane	195	21	00	22	14	171	00	232	01	00	213	00	14	233	00
Stevens	130	19	00	16	43	96	00	169	14	00	46	00	25	143	00
Thurston	261	37	00	214	35	23	00	49	128	00	186	57	00	215	00
Wahkiakum	90	10	00	13	13	43	00	38	30	00	105	03	00	103	00
Walla Walla	139	20	00	60	08	63	00	26	32	00	115	38	00	81	00
Whatcom	532	249	00	74	330	276	00	374	136	00	689	17	00	730	00
Whitman	1106	243	00	437	27	253	00	141	337	00	151	216	00	109	00
Yakima	263	06	00	06	179	611	00	134	68	00	205	32	00	261	00
Yakima	132	03	02	164	07	03	00	76	34	00	142	00	05	164	04
Total	5119	1111	00	70	2113	2124	00	1136	112	00	1151	71	00	1615	00
Majority	2212	05	13	248	00	221	00	289	01	00	234	11	00	266	00
Scattered	115	011	00	82	08	111	00	76	32	00	1218	00	00	135	00
Cumulative	2555	44	00	58	23	135	00	117	257	00	166	43	00	183	00
Total Vote	158	151	00	41	441	153	00	2128	02	00	2221	00	46	299	00
Majority	1211	36	00	36	343	411	00	389	19	00	416	02	00	1121	00

Election Held August 1st 1864

Townships	Chief Justice			Associate Justices &c				Atty Genl			Comptroller			Treasurer	
	A.H. Rainey	J. Hall	Scattering	R.A. Ravy	L.W. Buckley	Jno Dayle	Scattering	B.E. Bonney	Jno Steel	Scattering	W.K. Rolands	Wm Brooks	Scattering	L.H. Randolph	Scattering
Abbeville	562	123	00	165	156	32	00	119	237	00	337	45	00	383	00
Anderson	1134	158	00	57	727	320	00	322	304	00	939	116	00	1163	00
Barnwell	507	15	00	271	171	73	00	535	00	00	524	00	00	00	00
Beaufort	117	37	00	24	100	16	00	104	26	00	87	51	00	152	00
Charleston	392	40	00	364	00	00	00	36	10	00	24	13	01	115	00
Chester	165	23	00	83	56	34	00	86	19	00	79	06	30	101	00
Chesterfield	161	150	00	141	105	25	00	220	00	00	95	57	48	1118	00
Clarendon	304	163	00	147	02	16	00	123	262	00	241	04	00	491	00
Colleton	165	22	00	110	68	101	00	232	00	00	199	110	00	253	00
Darlington	1	00	00	00	00	23	00	05	01	00	00	12	00	15	00
Edgefield	10	09	00	02	23	34	00	06	01	00	119	00	10	38	00
Fairfield	60	25	00	35	37	1	00	42	32	00	117	24	00	35	00
Florence	15	00	00	07	01	08	00	08	05	00	17	00	02	16	00
Georgetown	168	20	00	04	137	04	00	124	07	00	09	02	139	148	01
Greenville	343	28	00	82	50	164	00	97	111	00	147	06	42	154	23
Horry	209	67	00	165	47	50	00	201	0	00	232	45	02	261	00
Kershaw	110	3	00	32	10	42	00	22	42	04	03	00	86	57	07
Lancaster	267	42	00	299	16	10	00	112	110	00	159	59	00	310	00
Laurens	21	21	00	21	00	24	00	42	00	00	46	00	00	76	00
Lexington	16	02	00	07	53	50	00	50	33	00	104	08	00	109	00
Marion	210	138	00	126	222	111	00	288	32	05	212	00	94	00	00
Marlboro	36	29	00	12	13	58	00	39	28	00	76	06	00	83	03
Newberry	303	119	00	36	144	158	00	254	50	00	270	32	00	306	00
Orangeburg	253	30	00	254	15	21	00	216	55	00	236	05	00	144	00
Pickens	38	11	00	11	16	40	00	44	01	00	46	06	00	85	00
Richland	226	11	00	09	43	154	00	228	02	00	158	16	12	239	00
Sumter	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Union	118	13	00	57	32	58	00	63	37	00	76	24	00	131	00
Williamsburg	00	03	00	13	19	19	00	68	07	00	81	00	00	46	00
Winnsboro	41	01	00	01	13	00	00	24	01	00	30	00	00	48	00
York	216	15	00	21	173	10	00	126	19	00	143	05	00	00	00
Total	221	50	00	159	33	57	00	167	97	00	213	42	00	211	00
Blackville	43	07	00	06	02	03	00	03	04	00	06	00	20	08	00
Barnwell	14	10	00	04	06	14	00	02	04	00	126	00	00	00	10
Beaufort	31	04	00	11	11	08	00	262	01	00	267	00	00	221	00
Bluffton	21	32	00	13	31	89	00	172	11	00	111	16	00	162	00
Charleston	11	20	00	00	12	20	02	33	00	00	30	00	00	49	00
Christ Church	234	14	00	25	193	51	00	200	15	00	125	14	07	125	00
Georgetown	284	32	00	136	120	54	00	116	157	00	316	00	00	317	00
Horry	134	03	00	126	10	12	00	111	07	00	32	37	00	71	00
Prince Wm	00	00	00	18	00	18	00	00	00	00	07	00	00	07	00
Waccamaw	61	09	00	00	00	02	00	65	00	00	30	00	12	65	00
Williamsburg	04	01	00	05	35	14	00	23	03	00	13	00	01	32	00
Winyah	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	10	00
Total	1179	00	00	15	01	02	00	00	00	00	311	00	25	01	00
Grand	138	34	00	15	30	58	00	50	115	00	130	16	00	189	00

Election Returns Civil Officers (Continued from Page 129)

Counties	Chief Justice			Associate Justices				Attorney Gen'l			Comptroller			Treasurer		
	Pinckney	D. McBell	Scatting	R.A. Reeves	C.W. Buckley	Theo. Sayles	Scatting	B.E. Davis	H.F. Stell	Scatting	W.S. Robards	Mike Brooks	Scatting	Jeff Rawlings	Scatting
Bexar	309	20	00	31	120	149	00	149	101	00	205	46	00	258	00
Red River	79	387	00	350	107	31	00	338	12	00	130	20	13	314	00
Refugio	87	011	00	50	62	08	00	20	01	00	24	00	02	20	00
Robertson	196	15	00	76	64	11	00	168	01	00	120	6	12	107	00
Rusk	737	31	00	587	187	36	00	720	11	00	217	23	00	215	00
Sabine	119	04	00	70	18	13	00	78	02	00	51	06	20	56	00
San Augustine	226	02	00	123	06	57	00	20	01	00	15	02	23	00	00
San Patricio	30	16	00	00	26	21	00	24	13	00	35	05	00	113	01
San Saba	54	38	00	38	01	111	00	61	14	00	87	23	01	91	00
Shelby	248	26	00	89	91	00	00	611	22	00	211	104	03	104	00
Smith	686	71	00	674	56	26	00	11	30	00	11	07	00	31	00
Starr	241	34	00	156	106	60	00	11	125	00	135	32	11	350	00
Titus	208	41	00	239	104	51	00	372	01	00	11	11	500	162	00
Travis	488	219	00	300	231	011	00	1190	100	00	112	109	00	623	00
Trinity	132	31	00	117	01	17	00	34	123	00	10	00	43	198	00
Tyler	178	04	00	56	141	32	01	111	00	01	32	110	19	115	00
Upshur	1147	02	00	2101	128	106	00	111	00	00	223	101	00	1311	00
Uvalde	51	01	00	34	011	01	00	25	01	00	00	22	11	90	00
Van Zandt	226	21	00	243	00	03	00	00	00	00	00	24	01	00	00
Victoria	163	20	00	28	116	21	00	113	01	00	113	00	00	100	00
Walker	357	17	00	141	210	711	00	10	33	00	105	01	00	234	00
Washington	667	34	00	348	34	251	00	646	31	00	236	16	00	373	00
Wharton	140	02	00	69	101	35	00	40	04	00	126	11	01	131	00
Webb	50	03	00	01	28	22	00	10	02	00	31	00	00	61	00
Williamson	228	211	00	135	124	92	00	282	13	00	158	181	00	320	00
Wood	211	139	00	143	58	76	00	171	24	00	103	51	00	173	00
Wise	86	111	00	113	26	103	00	161	00	00	161	01	00	152	00
Wilson	99	13	00	65	29	03	00	64	23	00	18	12	00	101	00
Young	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Zapata	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Total	27123	2238	00	12543	2327	2431	3	11303	577	00	20131	3921	1316	23993	00

Accepted Returns

Comptroller's Returns received for Chief Justice

Counties	44	Votes for Chief Justice	20131
Counties	225	" " Associate Justice	3542
Counties	28	" " Attorney Gen'l	1361
Counties	254		
Counties	252		
Counties	1		
Counties	13		
Counties	12848		
Counties	5270		
Counties	20		

September

Election Returns For District Officers of the 1st Judicial District Election held August 1st A.D. 1864

Counties	For Judge 1st Judicial District				For Dist. Atty 1st Jud. District		
	S. O. Smith	H. B. Waller	H. J. Darden	Scattering	W. S. Delaney	C. Bailey	Scattering
Austin	522	298	36	00	390	388	00
Brazoria	230	129	97	00	295	182	00
Colorado	433	53	102	00	450	118	00
Fayette	138	263	38	00	655	129	00
Harris & Galv.	65	118	77	00	110	113	00
Matagorda	112	30	50	00	6	179	00
Waller & Grimes	51	39	45	00	65	61	00
Total	2053	930	443	00	1971	1170	00

Election Returns For District Officers 2d Judicial District Election held August 1st 1864

Counties	For District Attorney 2d Judicial District			
	J. Sinn	J. H. McKenna	D. C. Maney	Scattering
Travis	102	394	06	00
Lavaca	181	24	27	00
Wharton	100	06	27	00
Jackson & Ref.	0	00	378	00
Victoria	231	150	104	00
	632	583	544	00

Election Returns For District Officers of the 4th Judicial District August 1st A.D. 1864

Counties	For District Attorney 4th Judicial District		
	R. H. Anderson	C. G. Hunter	Scattering
Milam	642	255	10
Burleson	117	25	00
Bastrop	16	00	00
Caldwell	211	00	00
Gonzales	111	17	00
Guadalupe	91	08	00
Comal	169	305	00

September

Election Returns for District Officers 5th and 6th Judicial Districts. Election Held August 1st A.D. 1864

Counties	Dist Atty 5th Jud Dist	
	T. J. Howard	W. D. Thomas
Angelina	140	77
Jasper	206	22
Nacogdoches	227	70
Newton	114	47
Sabine	120	14
San Augustine	220	1
Shelby	106	0
Total	1180	231

Counties	Dist Atty 6th Jud Dist			
	Jno A Cindy	W. H. Clay	J. J. Boggs	Scattering
Harrison	170	270	103	00
Panola	101	173	118	00
Rusk	183	170	84	00
Cherokee	254	106	157	00
Smith	152	421	77	00
Total	1231	270	533	00

Election Returns for District Officers 7th and 8th Judicial Districts. Election Held August 1st A.D. 1864

Counties	Dist Atty 7th Jud Dist	Counties	Dist Atty 8th Judicial District		
	J. J. Walker		J. H. Winn	J. Stephens	Scattering
Galveston	448	Brazoria	42	86	06
Grimes	401	Fort Bend	277	111	00
Harris	495	Matagorda	246	213	31
Montgomery	198	Jackson	130	271	00
Walker	427	Austin	133	167	00
		Wharton	111	130	00
		Polk	293	256	00
Total	2469	Total	1815	1102	37

Election Returns for District Officers 9th and 12th Judicial Districts. Election Held August 1st A.D. 1864

Counties	Dist Atty 9th Jud Dist		Counties	Dist Atty 12th Jud Dist
	F. H. Lane	H. M. Perkins		W. E. Evans
Anderson	234	331	Cameron	00
Chambers	261	341	Hidalgo	00
Henderson	102	221	Starr	00
Navarro	223	178	Webb	39
Smith	1145	198	Zapata	00
Total	2315	1270	Total	39

The returns from Shelby County, were the original, received the 12th Judicial District.

September

Election Returns for District Officers, 13th and 15th Judicial Districts, Election Held August 1st A.D. 1864.

Counties	Dist. Atty. 13th Judicial Dist.			Counties	Dist. Atty. 15th Jud. Dist.	
	H.P. Rockafellow	R.M. Hill	A.M. Barnes		H.H. Davis	A.B. Travis
Bedford	114	04	33	Chambers	33	00
Bean	31	185	135	Hardin	61	00
Jefferson	136	26	37	Jefferson	176	00
Hill	36	01	130	Liberty	211	00
Navarro	104	11	06	Orange	84	00
Madison	00	10	101	Polk	367	00
Navarro	172	11	811	Smith	1811	00
Robertson	101	17	08	Tyler	52	11
Total	511	288	586	Total	1171	111

Election Returns for District Officers, 16th and 17 Judicial Districts, Election Held August 1st A.D. 1864.

Counties	16th Jud. Dist.			Counties	17th Jud. Dist.	
	E.H. Hawkins	A.M. Buford	E. Hancock		H.H. Henderson	Scattering
Collin	266	276	128	Denton	31	00
Ellis	00	00	00	Grant	35	04
Navarro	154	91	87	Lamasas	11	35
Henderson	119	165	34	Limestone	37	00
Kaufman	165	186	80	Navarro	31	00
Rains	162	113	150	San Saba	31	01
Van Zandt	111	21	47	Williamson	272	00
Wood	152	86	326	McCulloch	11	00
Total					510	110

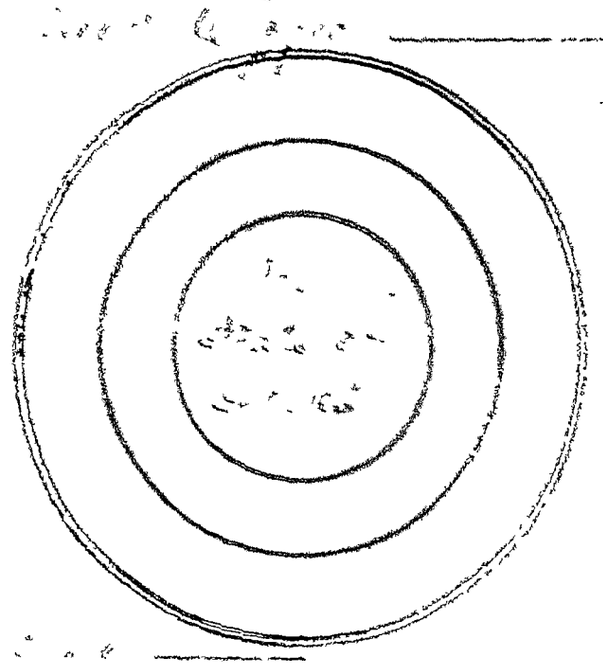
Election Returns for District Officers, 20th Judicial District, Election Held August 1st A.D. 1864.

Counties	20th Judicial District			
	H.H. Hudson	Barnes Dr. Hankins	William Wood	Scattering
Anderson	00	00	00	00
Cherokee	7	28	01	00
Collin	252	1124	00	00
Collin	171	94	17	00
Denton	111	77	279	00
Ellis	00	00	00	00
Freestone	00	00	00	00
Hunt	1	23	00	00
Kaufman	00	00	00	00
Navarro	00	00	00	00
Rockwall	170	26	00	00
Van Zandt	00	00	00	00
Wood	192	20	16	01
Total	218	664	314	01

October

The State of Texas

County of Kaufman



Colton

The State of Texas

Executive Department

I, Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby Certify that from an examination of the Returns, made according to Law, to the Secretary of State, of the Votes given for Attorney General of the State of Texas at an Election held on the First day of August 1864 in the several Counties the State of Texas, it appears that Ben. Ed Turner received the highest number of votes given for said Office; and I hereby do declare that the said Ben Ed Turner has been duly elected to said Office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Austin, this 1st day of October A.D. 1864, and the 28th year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth

The State of Texas

By the Governor

A. J. Bowmes
Secretary of State

Filed
Oct 5th 1864 in the above accepted by
Hilton G. Richards Comptroller
C. M. Randolph Treasurer
on the same day

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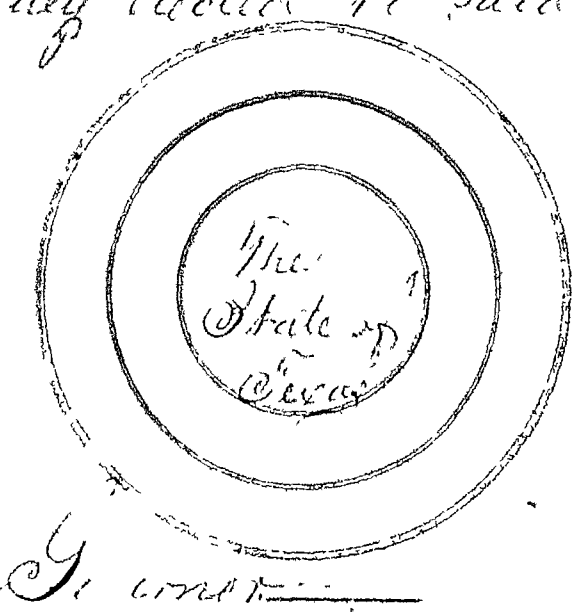
Acheson

The State of Texas

Executive Department

I, Gentle Thomas Secretary of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of the Return made according to Law, by the Sheriff of Hale County, for a District Judge, in and for the First Judicial District of the State of Texas, at an Election held on the first day of August 1864 in the Various Counties composing said District, by which appears that J H Smith received the highest number of votes cast for said Office; and I hereby do declare that said J H Smith has been duly elected to said Office



In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of State, at my office in Austin, this 13th day of September A.D. 1864.

By the Governor:

R. Swenson
Secretary of State

October

The State of Texas

Executive Department

I, Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby certify, that from an examination of the Returns, made according to Law, to the Secretary of State, of the Votes given for a District Attorney, in and for the 10th Judicial District of the State of Texas, at an Election held on the 1st day of August 1864, in the several Counties of said District, it appears that D. Delaney received the highest number of votes given, for said Office; I do hereby declare that the said D. Delaney has been duly elected to said Office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at Austin this the 12th day of October, A.D. 1864, and in the year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Sixth.

The State of Texas

By the Governor

R. J. Townsend
Secretary of State

Returns

Counties Votes given for Chas. D. Henderson, Dist. Atty. 10th Jud. Dist.

Co. of Hopkins	"	" 5ch	" "
" " Hunt	"	" 6ch	" "
" " Rockwall	"	" 7ch	" "
" " Collin	"	" 5ch	" "
" " Dallas	"	" 7ch	" "
" " Ellis	"	" 12ch	" "
" " Navarro	"	" 13ch	" "
" " Limestone	"	" 15ch	" "
" " Freestone	"	" 16ch	" "
" " Henderson	"	" 17ch	" "
" " Anderson	"	" 20ch	" "

R. J. Townsend, Secy. of State

October

This is to Certify that on this the 1st day of October A.D. 1864. The Petition Herein Governor and Robert M. Lowry, Secretary of State, of the State of Texas, proceeded to examine and check the Returns made to the Secretary of State, according to Law of an Election held on the 1st Monday 1st day of August A.D. 1864

For Chief Justice & Associate Justice of the Supreme Court
For Attorney General
For Comptroller of Public Accounts and
For Treasurer, also
For District Judge 1st Judicial District and
For District Attorneys in the 1st 4th 5th 6th 7th 9th 12th 13th 15th 16th 17th 20th Judicial Districts, and that the foregoing, pages from 128 to 133, exhibit a true statement of said Returns and we further Certify that Certificates of election duplicates of which are on the above, 134 to 137 pages were issued same day to the persons Elected to the several Offices

Secretary

E. B. Lowry
Secretary of State

October

The State of Texas

Be it remembered at the Fall Term A.D. 1864. the District Court held and for the County of Grayson in the State of Texas, it appears that G. W. Bewley was sentenced to serve a Term of Two Years in the Penitentiary, upon being convicted of the Crime of Stealing a Slave, and Whereas it appears from a Communication addressed to the Executive by Col Thomas Goreathey Superintendent of the Penitentiary, that the said Bewley has been an obedient and useful Man during his confinement and the Term of his said Confinement having nearly expired it is believed that no harm can result in this instance from the interposition of Executive Clemency.

Now, Therefore, I Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas do by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws of the same, hereby issue this My Pardon, releasing the said G. W. Bewley of the aforesaid sentence requiring him the the Penitentiary and the Superintendent of the Penitentiary or other person having him in charge, will release him forthwith. This Pardon bears the Indorsement and be void however if it fail to take effect, as though it never had been granted.

In Testimony Which, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed. at Austin this 21st Day of October A.D. 1864. and in the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth.

By the Governor

R. J. Barnett
Secretary of State.

1861

October

The State of Texas

Executive Department

To All Persons Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

Know ye, that the Regimental Roster of the Thirty Regiment, Commanded by Thomas S. McCord, Comprising ten of the Companies of the State, and on the First day of March A.D. 1861 of the Legislature of the State, known as the Confederate States and accepted by the Secretary of War, that said Regiment is now in the Confederate Service.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at the City of Austin, this the [illegible] day of [illegible] A.D. 1861 and of the Independence of the Republic of Texas the [illegible] year of the Independence of the State.

(Signed)

R. Harris
Secretary of State.

The State of Texas

Proclamation By the Governor

To the Senators and Representatives of

the Tenth Legislature

Circumstances upon which reference to the Finances of the State I regret the necessity, but I believe that the Interest of the State and the People require of me the reasons are obvious. Since your adjournment the Legislature of Congress has extended to the State the Privilege of exchanging one half of the amount of one Hundred dollar Confederate Notes, for the Issues of the Treasury. This will enable the State to convert nearly if not Quite a Million of dollars in notes of that denomination into the new Issue and thereby place in the Treasury that amount of currency more than was anticipated when in Session. The Treasury Warrants which are authorized to be issued to meet the annual Appropriations, for the Militia of Various Kinds for the benefit of the Families of Soldiers and to purchase Arms will from every indication fail to accomplish the objects designed. The provision made by appropriating these Warrants is under existing circumstances inadequate, and cannot be carried out if it is believed so as to accomplish the object. They are now Quoted in the market at from 5 to 10 cents on the dollar, and so will be for a considerable advance in value. Under existing Laws nearly if not all the outstanding warrants will be put in Circulation before the Regular session of the Legislature can Convene, and that they will from the consequence of their great depreciation be applied the State Treasurer in discharge of Debts that was intended should be done by those in charge of the Treasury. Thus a large debt will be created against the State, to be funded in Bonds, and ultimately redeemed in Specie, while the State will not realize in the object she has in view, perhaps over 10 cents on the dollar for the amount issued. That part of these Warrants are yet unissued under the Law passed by you, and the further issuance of them should not be suspended, every measure can be adopted that will give them, their real value, to secure the accomplishment of the objects intended. If the credit of the State cannot be sustained it should not be used at all—

except it shall become absolutely necessary—Would be far better to rely entirely upon Confederate Currency in conducting the affairs of the State, than to encumber it with obligations as they are created. Steps have been taken at great sacrifice to procure specie, and besides the Specie Basis of the State Treasury, there is in the hands of the Military Board, a large amount of Specie, which was intended should be used for the benefit of the families of Soldiers and to aid them and others in many localities. The difference in the ratio of Confederate Currency in different portions of the State, makes the subject a difficult one, but it must be met and the difficulties purged by you.

In these and other matters, unnecessary to be now stated, I submit to your wisdom, the propriety of calling the Legislature together by Proclamation, requiring the Assembling of the State at Austin, to convene in Extraordinary Session.

1842.

October

Proclamation by the Governor of Texas.

Whereas, it is believed that vacancies exist in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Congressional Districts of this State.

Now, Therefore, I, Sam Houston, Governor of said State, do hereby issue this proclamation ordering elections to be held in said Districts, to fill said vacancies; said elections shall be held on the first Monday in December next, and the returns thereof shall be made to the Secretary of State within the time prescribed by law.

Sam Houston

By the Governor

A. G. Dawson,
Secretary of State

Telegram

Received at Chicago Nov 20th 1864

Dated and Received

Dispatch received from Governor Oglesby of the State of Illinois, stating that the necessity for a draft in that State has been indefinitely postponed.

The Governor states that he anticipates no difficulty in filling the quota of the State, assigned on the 25th ultimo, within the time fixed by the call.

[illegible] Governor Oglesby [illegible] the Secretary of War [illegible] the Secretary of War [illegible] the Secretary of War

assistant of the disbursements of Officers and Soldiers. This as well as the duty assigned provided for the disposition of the Civil Government and the Claims of individuals already represented to exist be determined the rates of other Warrants orders of course to be determined the grades of the different ranks where in each be entitled the Salary of Confederate State Notes as initial Year anticipated the Secretary it will be disposed as an investment Funds for a time by the Appropriation of Congress for Currency, to that time the State Bank bills ranging current in connection with the Confederate Currency be made there of proportionate Funds.

Circumstances some of which have been of great importance to the public, prevented me from carrying out the Provisions of that Law only in part Exhibit (A) and (B), herewith presented, until far into the year with some of the reasons which influenced me. Specie & funds did not exist sufficient to meet the absolute and pressing necessities of the Soldiers. By carrying forward the plan which I have mentioned, some support I predicted to meet & liquidate at the time, all things considered, to last for the months.

The Act which proposed by this Document is repealed, it should be repealed, and other measures directed to which will be more efficient.

The Authorities did not fail, on the receipt which the Legislature of Congress with Currency, and have issue the funds with State Bonds & Bank notes, agreeably to Law Act passed by Congress on the 17th Sep. Some last, be limited to the State the Privilege of exchanging on Part of the Confederate Notes or the denomination of one Hundred dollars for the new issue, which are Funding at Par.

On the 31st of August last there was in the Treasury $1,953,238.56 in Confederate, and the denomination of five dollars, and $25,065. of the denomination of five dollars and under and of the amount nearly one million and a half was of the denomination of one hundred dollars. Of this entire sum $1,339,338.82 stands to State Revenue account. You are respectfully referred to the annual report of the Treasurer, and to the accompanying Statements of the Comptroller, will be seen from this that there is no money in the Treasury available for ordinary expenditure of the Government, nor can it be made available, until exchanged for the New Issues. When this exchange can be made, I cannot refer you to the Hon. D. H. Chas. Representative of the C.S. Treasury, gives assurance that the exchange will be made so soon as he is supplied with the New Issues for that purpose but it is uncertain as to the time. There is also due to the State on the New Issue from the Confederate Government, one million of dollars, for the proceeds of the Sequestrations, and other property sold within the last few months. But when this will be paid, is not known, although efforts have been made to gain the information, and to collect it. It is to be hoped, however, that these funds will be obtained before a great while.

What is to be the value of the New Issues remains but in conjecture, and what new changes and regulations Congress may make in the Laws regulating the currency are matters of uncertainty, and for such additional and urgent legislation, in Considering the finances of this State, and any future policy in regard to them disposed of

as they are, and have heretofore been upon that currency. Since the commencement of this struggle, the State has relied almost exclusively upon Confederate notes in the discharge of her obligations, and in conducting her public affairs, this policy has been observed for the purpose of upholding and sustaining that currency, and in order to co-operate in every practicable way to give strength and credit to the Confederate Government. We have resulted against, connected both with the finances of the State and the currency of the Confederacy, that makes it absolutely necessary to consider and determine again, whether this policy can longer be pursued, and the State Government sustained, and her obligations and duties discharged, in terms as this extent shall continue for all that is dear to us as a people, the same policy should be observed so far as consistent with the care and duties devolving upon the State, and inseparable from her as a State: A departure from it must, be authorized, and demanded by necessity in order to be reconciled to sound policy; and such is the feeling of the people, and of the authorities of Texas. But the forces of change must be recognized, and facts met, and dealt with as they present themselves.

One of the leading cares and duties devolved upon the State Government at this time, is to provide support for the indigents and dependents of Soldiers. This is an obligation which she cannot neglect. It is a means directly connected with the prosecution of the War, and the support of the Family of the Soldier is as necessary as the pay & F. of the Soldier. If his Family suffers he will suffer. The means provided for the accomplishment of this object should be adequate and certain. The duty of providing these means, as the main, is devolved directly upon the State Government, and the burden should be equally borne by all of taxable property of the State. To leave the support of this class of persons exclusively to the Counties would be unjust and oppressive to many of them. The number of those for whom provision must be made by the public, is not in proportion to the taxable property in the respective Counties. Harrison for instance, pays taxes on $5,156,942 worth of property, and has dependents to be provided for in that County number only 59 & while Henderson County pays tax on property to the amount of $923,710. and the dependents in that county number 789. Such disproportion between the property and the numbers of the indigents, exists throughout the Counties of the State. The number to be provided for is 24000.

How then is provision to be made for this class of needy, as it is right it to be provided? Will you make the provision in Confederate notes? Do not this Currency [illegible] in value to admit of any limit to be put of any reliable calculations as to the permanency or adequacy of any provision depending on it? It is confidently believed, that the Confederate Notes will be of far greater value than the old; but yet it is believed cannot be relied on as a basis for certain calculation. There is another fact that should not be overlooked in considering this subject: the Confederate Currency has been, and will, in all probability, continue to be, of much less value, in the purchase of the necessaries of life, in some portions of the State than in others. In consequence of this fact provisions made for a given number in one section are not equal in value to a like appropriation made for the same number in another section.

Actions

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fact, in a large portion of the State, those receiving the money from the Treasury at par, have been forced to pay it out at the rate of depreciation and often greater. Other States, as I am informed, though not with accuracy and certainty, have been forced to recognize this depreciation, and to conform their policy to it, by providing for additional pay for their officers and employees. The Confederate Government, influenced by the same causes and by the same necessity, has provided additional means for the support of its employees, and its officers in the field. The officer as I understand, is now allowed a daily ration and the privilege of purchasing another at the cost of the Government, and also feeling all the same cost; but as to the amount, I am not informed; and besides when stationed in a town or City, he has commutation for quarters, wood &c., which affords him additional means of living. It is true that the pay of the soldier is nominal; but he is fed, and the clothing that he compelled to purchase, is procured at its cost to the Government. The employees of the State Government, has no such privileges, and no such provision is made for him, and the money which he receives for his wages or salary, he is forced to pay out at its depreciated rates, for the means of living. This application to the employee in the Civil Departments of the Government, does no good to the soldier, and furnishes him with no additional comforts. Indeed the State employee is often himself a disabled soldier, or one unfit for soldiers in the field, and is yet employed in services essential to the Conduct of Public affairs. At present, many a tax payer, who receives Confederate Money at its market value, pays it into the Treasury, in the discharge of taxes, at par, and it is paid out at par by the Government, in discharge of her obligations, and, of course, the loss, by depreciation, fall upon its Creditors and Servants. It is true that all tax Payers do not receive this money at so great a depreciation, but it may be said that nearly all receive it with more or less depreciation allowed upon it.

Why the course of Policy should be continued, or considered just, is difficult to perceive. The people have not chiefly lost interest in having their State Government properly supported and conducted; and I cannot believe, with a proper understanding of this subject, that they will be unwilling to provide the necessary means. To sustain the organization of the State Government in completeness and vigor, and to enable it to discharge its duties promptly and justly, is not to weaken, but to strengthen the Cause in which we are engaged — it is not to produce, but to prevent confusion in public affairs — it is not to oppose, but actually to co-operate with the Confederate Government, in all that involves the Public interest. For the duties and obligations devolved upon the Confederate Government and yet, their discharge is essential to the welfare of the people. In considering the additional amount in this currency, necessary for the purposes under discussion, the same embarassments are met, which were encountered in attending to the subjects of the support of Soldiers' families. But in recognizing the depreciation of the Confederate Currency, it is not to encourage it, but only to recognize an existing fact, in order to regulate a policy according to it.

Congress was forced to recognize the depreciation of the Currency before measures could be adopted to remedy the evil; and it is to be hoped, that the measures already adopted, and those which may hereafter be, will be ultimately successful in accomplishing as much as essential. There is Patriotism enough in the people to sustain any measures necessary to this end; and for peace, to sustain any measures necessary to this end, and for

the accomplishment of an object so closely interwoven with the cause of our Country, the citizen and public servants zealously labor and co operate together.)

A plan should, if possible, be devised, which could, with reasonable certainty, be relied upon for support, both the Government of the State and the indigent dependents of Soldiers, and which will at the same time, be as little oppressive as possible. This support comes from the people, and must, come in some form or other. Should you fail to adjust a satisfactory policy for the State finances, based upon the Confederate currency. I respectfully, ask a full and mature consideration for the following suggestions. Authorize the issuing of Treasury Warrants in sufficient quantities for the accomplishment of these purposes and the support of the Asylums, and impose a tax which will annually absorb a certain proportion of them. The Warrants issued for these purposes would be distributed to all the Counties of the State and thus placed in reach of the Tax Payers. A Committee or a general Agent for them, would be created and a Tax which in all probability, annually, may three fourths of the amount issued, or a smaller proportion would perhaps be sufficient to keep them up at a high value. It is believed that one million and a quarter annually in Warrants, of this, or in like manner issued will accomplish, them object, a smaller sum perhaps may be required, for the benefit of the Blind, &c. But a plan of this kind, as the Products of the different Counties according to the number of dependents, to be provided for. In these Counties may be said, support for their proportion of the goods of the Country, and the proceeds distributed to them. At present, when some Counties are a burthen from the plenitude (others do not,) and they receive nothing, an equivalent, then goods might be sold, & thought best, for the Treasury Warrants proposed to be issued. But the interest of the Counties per se receive benefit they may be called, should govern this matter.)

In addition to this, some Counties as large as this section may be given under the Constitution, to keep, and enact a Tax for the benefit of these dependents, as is best suited to the Condition of the Country, in respect to Currency Productions &c. The limits to this must of course be fixed by law; but, beyond that, the discretion should be as unrestricted as possible; as a tax, which would be valuable in one County, or in one Section, the State, would not be valuable or available in another. Boldness, Counties as already empowered by law to levy a tax in Specie, for the purposes under discussion, and the Chief Justice informs me, that the same is well accomplished, the people satisfied.

The State possesses other resources, whereon Treasury Warrants, proposed to be issued, might be advantageously without imposing an Tax, and their value increased. Some of which could be made entirely reliable for this purpose, and others, not altogether, so much so. Some of these, I will refer, but cannot recommend a resort to, them, for the reasons which I shall give:

Land Sales, might be sold, and payment, in them received. But owing, to policy, forbids the issuance of Land Scrip until the War shall end, and the Citizen Soldiery return, home. Real Estate is known to be at a low estimate at this time, and, Sales, would have to be sacrificed, if sold. The consequence would be that, they would fall into the

hands of the money dealer and the land speculator, would be hoarded for future profit and the Public Domain would be thus frittered away, and but little advantage received in return to the State. I have not changed my views, that the Public Domain should be reserved and guarded, for the purposes named in my Message heretofore delivered to your Honorable Body.

2d. The products of the Penitentiary might be disposed of for clean Warrants, but this would deprive the Soldiers in the field of them. The demands for these goods, on the part of the Army, is constant and urgent. The representations that they are needed for the benefit of the families of the Soldiers, that the remainder should go to the Army, as heretofore. The conclusion is based upon the Constitutional and Statute representations made to me, as to the necessities of the Soldiers, as above stated. If you have doubts as to the Soldiers receiving the benefits of those products, make such regulations as will secure the benefits to them. I believe myself, that they go to the benefit of the Army; but whether the application of them is always most judicious or not, I cannot say. It will be considered that there are other pecuniary obligations imposed on this State, besides the supervisage of the Civil Code, viz. for obligations to the Families of Soldiers; and the means for these, over obligations can be derived from the Penitentiary, by observing the plan indicated.

The Frontier Organization is to be provided for and Paid, and there are many other requirements of the State that require the appropriation of money. The special Loan Law, levied an ad valorem to pay the interest on State Bonds, might be collected in three years to pay the interest on State Bonds, might be collected in three years to pay the interest on State Warrants, and then would absorb about $80,000 annually. If the interest on Rail Road Bonds was collected in them, it would absorb about $1,000,000 annually; but no certain reliance can be placed on the collection of this interest, in the absence of compulsion of law.

The authorized assessment of Taxable property for the year 1865 will reach $400,000,000. A tax of fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars on this amount of property, will yield one hundred dollars on this amount of property, will yield $600,000. This together with the tax of four cents on the one hundred dollars referred to above, would amount to $680,000 and would absorb that amount of Treasury Warrants, if the tax was collected in them and this amount might still be increased by the occupation tax.

In this connection the law imposed, upon the sale of Liquors should be fairly considered. It is said that the Law now in force in regard to the tax upon the sale of ardent spirits, is evaded and disregarded almost universally and that it neither prohibits the use of it, nor checks the distillation of grain into ardent spirits, nor does it yield the revenue

Colonial

[illegible] might be inserted in the Statute Book even to the fact, with regard to this law it appears no good, as well as other reasons the Statute states. That prohibited the distillation of grain, it should remain as it was, however the distillation could take place, upon which, should be free entered, there should be made to keep a book, which might then be made forthcoming on demand by the State Officer. This would also dispense the act, [illegible] necessary for the abstraction of the Warrants that, might be kept. Should this plan be adopted, there should be appointed at each place to guard against the king's duty upon them at first, [illegible] at last too early as period in order to avoid obstruction thereby.

Were this plan adopted, and if their estimates and calculations be reliable the collection of Taxes in Confederate money might for the present be suspended, and the proper be returned only with it very light Tax or [illegible] of the State.

To complete the system could be placed the credit of the State on a footing with [illegible] Bonds of all natures. Treasury Warrants &c &c would then [illegible] some other way. These Bonds would be used to meet [illegible] and you might then [illegible] of the State be [illegible] at 6 per cent free date, but the interest not be to [illegible] the Treasury till [illegible] The printing of these [illegible] Bond and Warrant would [illegible]

The [illegible] of this Office have been frequently requested, such notice, [illegible] could be obtained by the Auditor's Office [illegible] that Prisoners Condemned to hard labor for a [illegible] might be [illegible] them usefully employed [illegible] of the Convicts whose term of service in that Institution [illegible] The Superintendent, influenced by these considerations but [illegible] Christy from me, has devised into that Institution [illegible] of such persons and represented that they [illegible] Request that the authority of State be given [illegible] Confinement in the Penitentiary, as [illegible] terms. It may be useful in the Constitution and [illegible]

I cannot call your attention to the [illegible] efficient and prosperity of existing to the Legislature Appointed Officers, the authority to increase the Capacity of the Institution by the purchase and introduction of 1300 additional spindles, which they represent could be [illegible] profitably employed.

The assessment and collection of taxes is [illegible] to be very imperfectly performed, and that the State Treasury, in consequence of it suffers greatly. Whether this failure results from the insufficiency of the laws relating to Assessors and Collectors, or from their failure to perform their duties under the laws, is a matter that should engage [illegible] It is but just that all property should be assessed, and the taxes paid thereon according to the provisions of the laws. If the Assessors and Collectors are in fault, penalties should be provided which will [illegible] and duly on their part. The amount of Specie, for instance, returned in the Assessment rolls for 1864, is $1.895.134; and the Specie tax paid on

the de[illegible] dispose of to the highest bidder, to be paid for in gold or silver coin. This clause is designed to prevent the accumulation of specie that is daily now circulating in the State, and the assessment of merchandize called for: According to the general impression as to the amount of specie in the State, there should be obtained from the taxes assessed a sufficient amount to pay the interest on the State debt. Whether these impressions are correct, or at fault, a measure such as this be carried, the failure lies in the assessment and collection of the tax.

The subject is of sufficient importance to claim your full attention, and if amendments can be proposed for the best, they should be provided. Should not a measure short of a thorough change of the laws on this subject, [illegible]

I respectfully invite your attention again to the subject of the Military Board. The duty of procuring specie to pay the interest on the State Debt, to procure arms, and make provision for the defence of coast, [illegible] devolved upon the Board, as the means placed at their disposal for these purposes which are controlled at the discretion of the Executive. Could besides, the duties [illegible] the Board require more means than is provided for them, and a larger discretion in the purchase of bullion, through the medium of coined silver, the object proposed by existing laws can be accomplished. It is not believed that proper efforts to accomplish these would cause unjust to the State or to the people, in the present condition of things. To accomplish these objects with certainty the Board should proceed to procure and to purchase Gold or Silver paying such premium as may be required, and to issue certificates of some [illegible] to be redeemed, on the return of specie or its equivalent in bullion at the Mint. Should the Board be empowered to issue a larger description of bullion, through the medium of coined silver

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The State of Texas.

Whereas, at the Fall Term A.D. 1861, of the District Court, held in and for the County of Bowell, it appears that Alpheus B. Rawles was convicted of Perjury; and whereas it appears from memorial from a large number of citizens of Bowell County, that said conviction was probably founded in error, and the punishment affixed by the Jury, to serve a period of Five years in the Penitentiary, in excessive — And from oral statements made to the Executive that the said Rawles has heretofore borne the character of a good and reliable citizen; and it being believed that no harm can result in this instance from the interposition of Executive Clemency.—

Now therefore, I, Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas, do by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws of the same, hereby pardon the said Alpheus B. Rawles, and relieve him from the said conviction of Perjury, and the Sheriff of Bowell County, or other person having him in charge, will release him forthwith, and I do hereby restore the said Alpheus B. Rawles to all his rights and privileges as though he had never been convicted of said offence. This pardon however, leaves the Judgement as to costs in full force and effect, as though it never had been granted.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of State affixed at the City of Austin, this the 28th. day of October, in the Year of the Independence of Texas the Twenty Ninth.

By the Governor

J. Davis,
Secretary of State.

Executive Department.
Austin October 29th 1862.

Senators and Representatives,

I herewith, place before you, a Copy of an Act of Congress, approved 16th. of February A.D. 1862, There is no law of the State authorizing the appointment of an officer for the objects contemplated by that law, and it is for you to determine the propriety of making provision for such appointment. I would respectfully suggest however, that one officer could not discharge the duties contemplated by the law of Congress, situated as this Military Department is, in regard to the States East of the Mississippi River.

If such Officers are deemed necessary and wise provisions should be made for appointing one for the East, and one for the Department West of that River.

"Chapter XXXIX.

An Act

To aid any State in communicating with, and perfecting records concerning its troops.

Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That upon the application of the Governor of any of the

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Confederate States, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to grant safeguards and transportation to an officer of such State duly commissioned according to the laws of said State, to communicate with its troops for such purposes, and at such times and places as shall be approved by the Secretary of War, and such officer shall be allowed to purchase for himself supplies from the Commissary Stores, on the same terms with officers of similar ranks in the service of the Confederate States, and according to the regulations which govern them. Provided; Such supplies shall not exceed those which a Colonel of the Confederate States is allowed to purchase. Provided; That these agents shall be charged with the duty of obtaining from the Officers in Command of Companies, final statements of deceased Soldiers to be filed in the Second Auditors office to facilitate the settlement of such claims.

Approved February 16th 1864.

The State of Texas
County of Travis } Know all men by these presents; That we, E. H. Randolph as principal, and Abner H. Cook, Francis T. Duffau, Joseph Harrell, George W. Glascock, and Leonidas P. Carrington as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto P. Murrah Governor of the State of Texas and his successors in Office in the sum of seventy five thousand dollars, for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas, the said E. H. Randolph, was on the first day of August Eighteen hundred and sixty four (1864), elected to the Office of State Treasurer of said State, for the term of two years from the day of his qualification. Now therefore, should the said E. H. Randolph well and truly discharge and perform, and faithfully execute the duties of his Office according to law, then this obligation to be void and void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect. Witness our hands and seals, this 22d day of October Eight-een hundred and sixty four.

E. H. Randolph (Seal)
A. H. Cook
Frans. T. Duffau
J. Harrell
G. W. Glascock
P. W. Moulin
L. D. Carrington

Signed

Approved October 22d 1864

I, E. H. Randolph, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Treasurer of the State of Texas, according to the best of my skill and ability, agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas, and also to the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States of America, so long as the State of Texas shall continue a member of that Confederacy. And I do further solemnly swear, that since the second day of March A.D. 1861, I being a citizen of the State of Texas, have

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not fought a duel with deadly weapons within this State, nor sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, nor have I aided or assisted in carrying a challenge, or aided, advised or abetted any person thus offending — So help me God.

C. H. Fourchet

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of Oct. 1864.

Dan'l. F. Scott

Not. Pub. Frank's Co.

I Peri. Priestley Chief Clerk of the Executive Department of State, do certify that the above is a true copy of the original Bond and Oath of Office now on file in this office.

Peri. Priestley

Chief Clk. Ex. Dept.

Executive Department

Annetic October 31st 1864.

Gentlemen of the

House of Representatives;

In reference to the enquiries made through Resolutions adopted by your Hon. Body in relation to the grant of Permits for the export of Cotton; & as Governor of State, that no permits have been granted by me or by any other State authority, so far as I am informed, to individuals or corporations for such a purpose.

This question was first presented to me by your Hon. Body, when in Session in May last. The Military Board, as was explained to you at the time in Session before mentioned entered into some Contracts with Incorporate bodies and Associations for the introduction of Machinery from abroad. The character of these Contracts, with whom made, the amount of Cotton to be exported, and Machinery to be introduced, and with whom made, was fully explained by a report on this subject made to the Legislature through me, from the Military Board. I may state here, however, that the Contracting parties were so interfered with and annoyed by the Military authorities in their efforts to Export Cotton for the purposes named, that they were forced to resort to Military authority to procure permits or to be free from the interference. Some of them did procure permits from the Military but how many of them, and for what amount of Cotton, I am not informed.

The plan adopted by me for procuring Cotton for the State, was fully explained in my Message communicated on the 11th day of May last to the Extra Session of the 37th Legislature, and to which I respectfully refer you. Under that system, I did not authorize the exportation of Cotton. I may say, in addition, that no application, for permits, have been made to me for Permits to Export Cotton, for private persons, but they were unanimously withheld.

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Executive Department
Austin 31st October 1862

To
His Excellency
Gov. Lubbock
Dear Sir

I have the honor to request that your Excellency recommend to the Legislature of Texas, at its current session the passage of an act, reconveying to the owner(s) the land certificate issued to them for the State of Louisiana, as respectfully requested in the accompanying letter.

The subject was urged upon my attention by his Excellency in previous letter, but he was informed that there was no authority of law for returning into the Treasury Warrants once issued. The objection to returning this Warrant, to the State of Louisiana at the present time is, that the Legislature of Louisiana, in 1862, declared the warrants issued in 1861 to be void, and refused to receive them in payment for public lands. These warrants were issued to the Louisiana Troops who were discharged. These warrants were given to soldiers, principally with the understanding that they were to be assigned to their family and friends. These soldiers are scattered without the appliances necessary to pressing the matter before the proper officers of their government.

For any further information that may be required in this matter I refer you to my communication to his Excellency, accompanying this request and to which I respectfully invite your attention. I remain,

Very respectfully yr obt. St.
(Signed) Henry W. Allen
Gov. La.

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, Oct. 31st 1862

Senators:

I have this day appointed Col. John Clark of Marshall, in the County of Harrison, in the State of Texas, Adjutant and Inspector General, vice Col. D. B. Culberson resigned, to which I respectfully invite your advice and consent.

Respectfully

Nov. 1st 1862

Unanimously Confirmed. (Signed) W. DeCordova
Secy. Senate.

October

Executive Office
State of Texas
Austin, Oct. 1st 1864

To the Senate
and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Board of Managers of the Lunatic Asylum, which will be found interesting.

Very respectfully,
Your Ob't Serv't,
F. R. Lubbock

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, Oct. 1st 1864

To the Senate
and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Board of Managers of the Lunatic Asylum, which will be found interesting.

Very respectfully,
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F. R. Lubbock

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Austin, Texas, Oct. 1st 1864

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and House of Representatives:

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Executive Office
Austin, Texas, Oct. 1st 1864

To the Senate
and House of Representatives:

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Very respectfully,
Your Ob't Serv't,
F. R. Lubbock

Governor

Secretary to keep up the Seal

Respectfully Submitted

In the name and by the Authority of the State of Texas.

Be it known, that these presents shall come Greeting

Know ye, That I, Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, reposing Trust and Confidence in the Honesty, Patriotism and Capacity of John Burk do hereby grant him the said John Burk, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, this my Commission, appointing him to the Office of Adjutant and Inspector General and Quarter Master and Commissary General of the State of Texas, with the rank of a Colonel of Cavalry

Giving and conferring upon the said John Burk full Power and Authority to exercise, and enjoining upon him the faithful discharge of the duties, rights, obligations and trusts to said Office appertaining. To have and to hold the same with all the privileges thereto belonging for and until the full end of this appointment

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin, this 3rd day of November A.D. 1864, and in the year of the Independence of the State of Texas, the Twenty Ninth

By the Governor

Pendleton Murrah

Secretary of State.

Executive Department

Austin, Texas, Nov 3rd 1864.

Dear Sir

I have the honor to submit the following appointments of Notaries Public, to which I respectfully ask your advice and consent.

Austin County

J. P. Colorado Re-Appointed

Bexar County

Julius Hayes vice E. H. Duncan

Andrew Love " Julius Hayes

Burleson County

James Floyd Re-appointed

R. M. Dixon vice James L. Holliday

Coo K County

Samuel Harding vice E. Keughan

Colorado County

Tilley Dewitt vice H. E. Trail

E. J. Rabey " Edmund Allen

1858

Freemben

Wm Longsdon	Waverly	
Thomas W Windham	"	E St Nevins
C. Hill	Waverly	
Nicholas Sharp	"	Miss M Sharp
Ellis	Waverly	
Valentine Mercer	"	Mr. Mo. Wright
Hiz Mead	Waverly	
Isaac Mitchell	"	Chas M. Nicolas
George W. Mabry	"	Wm. P. Watkins
Edward Musgrave	"	Miss M. Wright
Freelon Perry	"	Mrs. Mills
Thomas N. De Hart	"	Miss M. Conway
Hazelle	Waverly	
William D Smith	Nice	William Graham
William J. Anderson	"	Mrs. J Jaffe
A. W. M Kee	"	M. Musgrave
Hazel	Waverly	
Joseph Hazel	"	E unknown
Hargrave	Waverly	
J. W. Pierson	Nice	Geo. M. Hargrave
Hargrave	Waverly	
Ethel A. Miller	Nice	Wm M Batchelor
Hazel	Waverly	
Solon Smith	Nice	Miss M Hazel
Isaac Nicholas	"	"
Hazle	Waverly	
Lawrence L. Mundin	"	Original Appointment
Hazel	Waverly	
William McEvoy	Nice	Chas L. Wood
Hill	Waverly	
John M. Mabry	Nice	M. Grover
Lamar	Waverly	
Philip Ellis	Nice	L. C. Carlton
Sara	Waverly	
John C. Glover	Nice	Mary M. Cook
Dickenson	Waverly	
O M Segrest	"	Mr Appointment
Maynard	Waverly	
M. Geraghty	"	Original Appointment
Miss Taylor	"	Original Appointment
Live Oak	Waverly	
Robert Geraghty	"	Original Appointment
Hazle	Waverly	
Joseph J Wilson	Nice	John M. Parker
W. G. Howard	"	Alexander Binney
Jas M. Langley	"	Thomas Elliott
Hale	Waverly	
Daniel L. Jaques	Nice	Daniel Jaques
J. M. Moore	"	Daniel L. Jaques
Alexander Johnson	"	John Johnson

Governor

Austin			Governor
W. G. Bayley			Ex. Appointments
Sabine			Governor
Gilbert Mackechnie		vice	Sheriff of Bexar
Shelby			Governor
Alexander Strickland		vice	Colonel Sandford
Thomas J. Pierce		"	Jackson & Mercer
Smith			Governor
Miles M. Cottle		"	Adj. Gen. Appointment
Lawrence Pinkerton		"		"
Joseph L. McKay		"		"
C. W. Bancroft		"		"
Peters			Governor
Henry Jones		vice	A. G. Hamilton
Alexander Lamb		"	Elam Riddle
James Bennett		"	Campbell English
E. L. Cheney		"	Seburn Pickerbaff
Travis			Governor
E. Sheldon			
Nicholas Wheeler		vice	Ch. Lockhart
Waldo			Governor
J. H. McCormick		vice	James H. Tucker
Wm. E. Pafford		"	Original Appointment
Upshaw			Governor
W. P. Arnold		vice	J. E. Harrison
Victoria			Governor
C. H. Cotteman		vice	John L. Nicholson
Samuel M. Wade		"	James A. Mabry
Walker			Governor
Capt. H. Appleton			Adj. Gen. Appointment
William E. Hankins		vice	Henry Graham
Williamson			Governor
Thomas Johnson		vice	W. C. Dalrymple
			Respectfully

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, Nov 3d 1863

To the Senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

In response to the Resolution adopted by the Senate, asking for a statement exhibiting fully what actions has been had under the Act to raise Revenue, or so much thereof as Appropriates Specie, passed 10th 1863, and also an Act providing for the purchase of Cotton by this State 10th 1863, and also an Act providing for the purchase of Cotton by this State &c. Approved, Given 16th 1863; I respectfully refer your Hon. Body to my communication of the 2nd inst to the Legislature, to page 18 Message, wherein will be found all the information in my possession, which fully explains what has been done under the laws referred to, and gave my reasons for so doing. Would also refer you to Resolutions adopted by the Legislature on the 9th day of May in reference to

Senators,

Eleventh

[illegible] the Contractor [illegible] the Engineer [illegible] the Contractor [illegible] the Engineer [illegible] the Contractor [illegible] the Engineer [

Bond.

State of Texas
County of Travis } Know all men by these presents that we Wm. Menefee as principal and A. Bledsoe, and Wm. Brooks as securities all of the County and State aforesaid are held and firmly bound unto the President Mirabeau B. Lamar and his successors in office for the use and benefit of the Republic of Texas in the full and just sum of Five thousand dollars to the payment of which well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors and administrators jointly severally and firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this 1st day of November Anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty seven.

The conditions of the foregoing obligation are such, that whereas the above bounden Wm. Menefee has been duly appointed and commissioned by the President of the Republic of Texas Collector of the Customs for the District of Galveston, and has entered upon the duties of said office, Now if the said Wm. Menefee shall well and faithfully discharge the duties of said office, and shall account for all moneys that may come into his hands as such Collector, and shall pay over to the proper authorities all moneys that may be due the Republic of Texas, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Wm. Menefee (Seal)
A. Bledsoe (Seal)
Wm. Brooks (Seal)

Signed and delivered in the presence of
Wm. Bollaert
Jno. Sayles

State of Texas }
County of Travis } Be it remembered that on this 1st day of November A.D. 1847 personally appeared before me the undersigned authority in and for the County of Travis and State aforesaid Wm. Menefee A. Bledsoe and Wm. Brooks to me well known to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing bond as principal and securities and each for himself acknowledged that he executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

Given under my hand and official seal this 1st day of November A.D. 1847.

Wm. Bollaert
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas

November

Hon. Peter Kelly, Chief Clerk of Department of State, do certify that the foregoing Bond and Oath of Office of H. L. Richardson as Comptroller of the State of Texas is a true and correct copy of the original record now on file in this Department.

Peter Kelly
Chief Clerk D. S.

Executive Department
Austin Nov 4th 1867.

Gentlemen of the
House of Representatives:

In response to the accompanying questions propounded by Resolution adopted by your House Monday, in relation to the Cotton purchased by the Executive of this State, his Cotton transactions, since his term of office, I respectfully submit, that as many of these questions were answered when you were in Session and May last, and papers, containing many words of the information sought, then placed before you. I will endeavor, however, again to answer these questions as fully as it is in my power to do. You are respectfully informed, that the Executive has performed no Cotton business, in person, had no Cotton transactions since his term of office began. The plan adopted by him for procuring Cotton, and the reasons for adopting said plan, were fully explained in his message delivered to the Legislature on the 14th day of May last — Col. C. B. Richards was selected as the Agent of the State, and charged with the execution of this plan; and every person who contracted with the State to furnish Cotton, was of course, to report directly to him, and to contract with him. As many persons who furnished Cotton were to report to Col. Richards, and as he was held responsible for executing the plan entered into carrying out these contracts, he alone was looked to by me for information on this subject of enquiry and record in the Resolution.

I authorized Capt. John L. Williams to assist him in executing this plan; but he was only an assistant. Others assisted him as a matter of course; but all of his assistants I caused to receive, as he was instructed to employ only such assistants as were absolutely necessary. It will be seen from these and other facts which I have placed before the Legislature, that, in order to answer the questions fully, it would have required of me to keep accurate accounts of daily transactions connected with this Cotton, and to have received daily reports of all the business connected with it. This, it will be admitted, is impossible, and it will be further admitted, that it is neither expected nor demanded by any existing law; and it will also be owned, that such a matter would be unnecessarily with the numerous duties imposed upon the Executive.

As to the price paid for Cotton, as before explained to you, that can only be ascertained, as a general thing, when the Cotton is sold, as it was intended to exchange the State Bonds for a like amount in Specie under the plan referred to.

As to how much has been sold, and

safely and at what prices, and the manner circumstances of the persons or persons who purchased, or who shall have furnished the same, I respectfully refer you to papers now in the possession of the Senate, and the only ones I have under my control. These papers will show the amount of Cotton sold at Eagle Pass and Laredo, by whom furnished and at what prices sold.

As to how much is on hand, and where it is, I am unable to state. I had hoped to have had full information upon this subject before the present meeting of the Legislature, and had required that such information should be furnished. But you will see from the papers referred to, more in possession of the Senate, that only been in part furnished, both as to the amount of Cotton received and the Agencies, and as to the amount disposed of, and any further information as to the amount on hand, though not accurate and definite.

The amount of money received under the Ordinance, for four bales of Cotton under this plan, and the disposition of it, has also been furnished to the Senate, in connection with the papers referred to.

I respectfully refer you to Exhibit (F) and (G) accompanying my regular Message to the present Session and for reasons why it cannot state the amount of all the Cotton turned over to the State, and the amount now on hand can be stated. These Exhibits show that after a full and free conference with Gen'l Smith, in July last, and influenced by his representations as to the great necessities of the Soldiery in the Dept. thereof, and the recommendations of the Confederate authorities brought about by the operations of the State in Cotton, I authorized to form sales and contracts for forwarding Cotton to the State, to purchase Arms and to furnish their Cotton to the Confederate Government. This was a decision of regret to me, in view of what I regarded as the necessities of the State. But the representations as to the necessities of the Army, before referred to, were eloquent and too important to be disregarded, knowing as they did, from the Commander of the Forces in the Department.

From the fact it will be perceived, that all the Cotton sold by the Authorities, or to this time has been furnished Cotton to the State, cannot be ascertained until it is known who have executed their Contracts, and to how much delivered. How ascertained, it is best first to the Agent of the State that should keep that be carefully and correctly done, and the Cotton for the State given. The of this plan of procuring and exporting Cotton for the State from the beginning thereof to the present time. Some of the embarrassments have become ascertained in former Communications to the Legislature. Others from the Military Orders, which caused interruptions, annoyance and delay with the exportation of Cotton under these and denied safe passage and taken up the contracts these formed Contracts, advantage was taken of the embarrassments to these formed by them into sold Cotton for the exportation Cotton, agreed by the Military Authorities, and large amounts of Cotton, contracted for by the State and more shipped, embarked, and exported, by virtue of these permits, and work by virtue of the authority of the State. No practical good could result from entering into further detail as to these embarrassments. I have given positive directions to

November

the Agent of the State, to close these battle transactions as early as practicable, and to place the returns of sales in the Treasury.

Executive Department
Austin Nov. 8th 1864.

To Senators & Representatives.

It has been frequently represented to me from the Head Quarters of the Dist. of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, that Sheriffs failed to report to the Labor Bureau Runaway Slaves in their custody, who are in the employ of the Confederate Government. The Act approved April 8th 1861, which controls this subject, and virtually repeals all other Laws upon it, does not require of the Sheriffs to inform the owners except by publication in a Newspaper, of the imprisonment in Jail of his Runaway Slave. The consequence of this failure promptly to report to the Labor Bureau, the fact that a Runaway Slave in Government has been placed in Jail, results, not only in the loss of the labor of the Slave to the Government, but often in the loss of the Slave to the owner, resulting from long imprisonment.

Sometime since, I addressed a circular to the Sheriffs of the different Counties, requesting them to report promptly to the Labor Bureau, such Runaway Slaves that might be in their custody, and who were in Government employ — But this request carried with it no legal obligation upon the Sheriff.

As Newspapers are now scarce in the State, and their circulation uncertain and limited, I think that good would be accomplished by making it obligatory upon Sheriffs and all others having possession of a Runaway Slave, to make known the fact to the owner or proper custodian of the Slave by letter, as early as possible, or by some other means, not involving expense.

I do not advise the repeal of the Law which requires the publication of Runaway Slaves in Newspapers, but only suggest this as an additional means of ensuring to the owner or proper controller speedy information as to the arrest and detention of the Slave. There are also complaints made at the fees for the arrest and detention of Runaway Slaves are required by Sheriffs to be paid in Specie, or its equivalent, in Confederate money, at its market value. It is urged, that this exaction is onerous, as it requires a large amount of Confederate money to pay such charges.

I submit for your consideration, in connection with this paper, an Extract from the letter of Maj. Gen'l Walker upon this subject, and also a letter of Capt. H. M. Kay, of the Negro Labor Bureau. I do not know that any remedy can be provided, but it was proper that the subject, in the present condition of the Country and of the Currency should be fully considered, particularly as there are so many Slaves in the employ of the Government, and if they are injured by long imprisonment in the jails, the loss will fall on the owners.

November

Executive Department
Austin, Texas. Nov. 9. 1867.

Hon. A. J. Townes
Secy. of State
Sir;

I have this day appointed James Barclay, of Woodville, in the County of Tyler, in this State, agent for the Alabama Coushatta and Muscogee Indians, vice M. J. Nettles removed.

Respectfully

Executive Department
Austin, Texas, Nov 11, 1867.

Notaries;

I have this day appointed the following named parties, Notaries Public, to which I respectfully ask your advice and concurrence:

Anderson	County.
Wm. H. Rogers	vice John Halverton Jr.
Austin	County.
C. C. Cook	vice D. J. Parker
Bennett	County.
Josiah Fowler	Original Appointment.
" Hainsworth	" "
Fellows Pavelow	" "
Davis	County.
J. J. Williams	Original Appointment
J. C. C. Connally	" "
Harris	County.
Algernon P. Thompson	vice James W. Wynne
Houston	County.
James H. Bracken	Re-Appointment
Jasper	County
Moses C. Moulton	Re-Appointment
Goliad	County
W. C. Cartright	Original Appointment
Bee	County.
James H. Cuny	Original Appointment
Hays	County.
Albert Horton	vice W. C. Hutchison

November

Liberty — County —
James E. De Blanc — vice — John H. Robt
Geo W. Tubbs — " — W. B. Markham

Newton — County.
Wm. F. Haines — vice — John D. Lucas
A. B. McMahon — " — Daniel McMahon
W. C. Gilchrist — " — Doctor Hardy

Washington — County.
Henry Rouk — vice — John M. Clute
A. J. Nelson — " — N. H. Barrett
A. Stephens — " — L. F. Barrett
W. H. Rumbold — — Original Appointment
Duncan Cooper — vice — C. H. Duke

Orange — County
Louis Vincent — vice — W. B. Eller
Polk — County
R. F. Walker — Re-Appointment
Red River — County
Riley H. Fielding — Re-Appointment
Francis M. Simms —

Respectfully &c.

Executive Department
Austin, Nov. 14th. 1854.

Senators;

I have this day appointed W. B. Dexter a Notary Public in and for the County of Jefferson for which, I respectfully ask your advice and consent, Original Appointment.

Respectfully &c.

Executive Department
Austin Nov 14th. 1854.

Senators and
Representatives;

I feel it my duty to announce to you officially, that the Financial Agent of the Penitentiary has in his possession Five hundred thousand dollars in warrants in Confederate notes of the New Issue, collected for the products of the Penitentiary sold. This fact has been made known to me since you assembled here, and, as it may have an influence upon your Legislation upon the Finances, I deem it my duty to make it known to you. If Treasury Warrants are to be issued under any plan, that will cause them to be sacrificed in the market and the Credit of the State thereby depreciated, it would be better that

these Confederate Notes should be used to accomplish the objects proposed by the issuance of Treasury Warrants, rather than use those Warrants under any system which will cause them to be at a low value in market.

It is proposed to issue Treasury Warrants to meet the appropriation for the support of the dependents of Officers and Soldiers due in September last. I have no reserve in saying, that it would be a better policy to use the Confederate Notes of the New Issue for this purpose, than to issue State Treasury Warrants under any system that will not, from the date of its adoption, cause them to be valued in market, in comparison with Specie, at fifty cents or more on the dollar. If the credit of the State is to be used at all for the support of the State Government, and for the support of the families of Soldiers, let it be so used, that its promises will be received and regarded at par, or an approach to it, in the market and in trade.

A System of this kind cannot be adopted by the Legislature, if we issue Treasury Warrants, provide no means pay for the support of the families of Soldiers, and rely for the other necessities of the Government upon the Confederate Currency.

Department of State
Austin November 22d 1864.

Hon. Alonzo T. Logan

Sir;

You are hereby appointed Chief Clerk of the Department vice, James B. Morris resgd. You will take the requisite oath of Office and enter upon the discharge of your duties, forthwith.

Respectfully

R J Ammons
Secretary of State

State of Texas }
Travis County } I Alonzo T. Logan, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Chief Clerk of the Department of State according to the best of my skill and ability, agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas, and also of the Constitution and Laws of the Confederate States of America, so long as the State of Texas shall remain a member of that Confederacy. And I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that since the 2d day of March A.D. 1861, I being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons within this State, nor out of it, nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons; nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge, or fighting a duel, nor have I knowingly aided, assisted, abetted or advised any person thus offending — So help me God.

(signed) Alonzo T. Logan.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the 22d day of November A.D. 1864.

Chas L. Richards
Notary Public.

No. 1

Extradition

Executive Department, State of Louisiana.
Baton Rouge, December 22nd 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known, that I, Henry W. Allen, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby recognize the Chief Clerk of my Executive Department, to sign all papers issued from this office, and to which my official signature is required.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Louisiana, at the City of Baton Rouge, this 22nd day of December, A.D. 1864.

Henry W. Allen
Governor of the State of Louisiana

By the Governor:
Jno. M. Sandidge
Chief Clerk

The State of Texas

To all and singular, The Sheriffs, Constables and other Civil Officers of the State of Texas ---- Greeting. ----

Whereas, it has been represented and made known to me, by Henry W. Allen Governor of the State of Louisiana, That Jonathan Harris, late of said state of Louisiana, stands charged by Indictment found in the District Courts and for the County of Caddo of said State, with the offence of Stabbing and Murdering Nathan H. Ostrom, and that the said Jonathan Harris has fled from justice of said State of Louisiana and is harboring and secreting in the State of Texas, and, Whereas, the said Governor of the State of Louisiana in pursuance with the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States has demanded of me that I cause the said Jonathan Harris to be arrested and delivered to the duly authorized Agent appointed by said Governor of the State of Louisiana, to receive the said Fugitive into custody and convey him back to the State of Louisiana ----

Now, Know ye, that reposing special confidence in the integrity, ability and discretion of you the said Sheriffs, Constables and other Civil Officers of this State, I do hereby command you and each of you to arrest the said Jonathan Harris, and deliver him when arrested to the duly authorized Agent of the said State of Louisiana, to be taken back to the State of Louisiana to be dealt with according to the Laws of Procedure.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Texas, at the City of Austin, this 23rd day of December A.D. 1864 and of the Independence of the Confederate States the Eighty Ninth.

By the Governor ----

[illegible]
Secretary of State

Provisional.

In the name and by the authority of the State of Texas.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

Know Ye, That I, Pendleton Murrah Governor of the State of Texas, reposing special trust and confidence in your courage, patriotism, integrity and fidelity to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas, and your attachment to the Confederate States of America, do hereby Commission you, Guy M. Bryan, Agent of the State of Texas, at the Head-Quarters of the Trans-Mississippi Department, with the Rank and Pay of Colonel of Cavalry in the Confederate States Service, pursuant to the Act of the Legislature, Approved May 28th 1864, a Copy of which Act is attached to this Commission, to rank as such from the First day of December A.D. 1864, and you are strictly to observe and execute all such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from the Governor, and shall do and perform all such other duties which are required by the Act before referred to.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Austin, this First day of December A.D. 1864, and of the Independence of Texas the Twenty ninth.

By the Governor

R. J. Townes
Secretary of State.

The State of Texas }
Calhoun County } Know all men by these presents, that we, William Nichols as Principal, and R.D. Blessman and J.K. Fulton as securities acknowledge ourselves indebted to the Governor of the State of Texas and his successors in Office, in the sum of Five thousand dollars, to be by us well and truly paid, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, Signed with our hands this the 2nd day of November A.D. 1864.

The condition of the above Bond is such, that whereas, the above bounden William Nichols has been appointed by the Governor of the State of Texas on the First day of November 1864, a Branch Pilot at the Port of Saluria Carrillo in the State aforesaid. Now therefore, if the said William Nichols shall well and faithfully perform the duties of Pilot aforesaid, then this obligation shall utterly cease and determine, otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect. Witness our hands, the day and year above written.

William Nichols

Attest (Signed) R.D. Blessman

W.H. Woodward J.K. Fulton

Chf. Justice Calhoun County

I Peri. Priestley Chief Clerk, Department of State, do hereby certify that the above Bond of William Nichols as Branch Pilot is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this Department.

Peri. Priestley

Chf. Clk. S. Dept.

Pilot Bond

The State of Texas } Know all men by these presents, that we James
County of Calhoun } Mainland as principal and J. M. Foster and
C. F. Below as sureties are held firmly bound unto the Governor of the State
of Texas and his successors in office, in the sum of Five thousand dollars,
for the payment of which, well and truly to be made unto the said Governor
we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Signed with our hands, this 22d. day of
September A.D. 1864.

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas, the above bound James Mainland has been appointed Branch Pilot of Pass Cavallo by the Governor of the State of Texas. Now if the said James Mainland shall well and truly perform all the duties required of him under said appointment, of date August 23d. A.D. 1864, then this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect

James Mainland
C. F. Below
James M. Foster

(Signed)

Approved
W. H. Woodward
Chief Justice, C.C. Texas.

I, James Mainland, do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties of Branch Pilot of Pass Cavallo, according to the best of my skill and ability, agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas, and also to the Constitution and Laws of the Confederate States of America, so long as the State of Texas shall remain a member of that Confederacy: And I do further solemnly swear that since the second day of March A.D. 1861, in being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons within this State nor out of it, nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge or aided or advised or assisted any person thus offending, so help me God.

James Mainland

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 22d. day of September A.D. 1864, as witness my hand and seal of Office.

Wm. A. Clarke Clk
Co. County Court Calhoun Co.
State of Texas

(Seal)

I Peri. Priestley Chief Clerk of Department of State do certify that the above bond and Oath of Office of James Mainland and Brach Pilot at Pass Cavallo is a correct copy of the original now on file in this Office. Peri. Priestley Chief Clerk

---

The State of Texas,
Executive Department.

Whereas, it is represented to me, that J. M. Foster is exempt from Military duty by reason of bad health, and is leaving expected a desire to visit Mexico;

Now therefore, I, Francis R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas, do grant this open letter to the said Foster

December

regarding the Military Authorities, if consistent with military rules to permit the said Secundard to pass their lines into Mexico.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin this 14th day of December 1864, and in the year of the Independence of Texas, the Twenty ninth.

By the Governor

R J Harris
Secretary of State.

Statement of Confederate Notes, Old Issue, in the Treasury of the State at Texas, subject to be Funded and Exchanged.

Old Issue received before 1st July 1864		1.626.300	00
" 30. 20 and 10. received before 31. July and 1st received between 1st & 31st October 1864		915.197	69
Total Old Issue before July 1st and October 1864		2.541.497	69
Old Issue Funded at four in Confederate Notes payable in 20 years with 7 per cent interest payable half yearly under Act of 14th June 1864	1.270.748	84	
Old Issue Exchanged for New Issue under Act of 14th June 1864:			1.270.748.84
Received in part payment after July 1st 1864	274.613	73	
Received in Taxes	91.537	91	
Old Issue on hand New Issue under Act 14th May	183.045	82	183.045.82
Total Old Issue Exchanged			1.453.834.11

I hereby Certify that the above Statement is correct.

Comptrollers Office
Austin Dec 31st 1864

(Signed) W. S. Rowland
Comptr.

Executive Department
Austin Texas, Dec. 31. 1864.

I, Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby certify, that the above Statement of W. S. Rowland, Comptroller is correct, both as to the Amount of the denomination of Confederate States held by the State received before the first day of July and after July A.D. 1864, received and the Taxes received also as to the Amount and denomination of said Notes held by the State, and received after the first day of July A.D. 1864, and subject to a tax of 33⅓ per cent.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, Done at the City of Austin, this 31st day of December A.D. 1864 and in the Year of the Independence of Texas, the Twenty ninth.

By the Governor

R. J. Harris,
Secty of State

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1865.

January

The State of Texas

Executive Department.

Whereas, Charles Smith, having presented to the Chief Executive of this State, satisfactory evidence - in writing - that he is a native of England, and a subject of Her Brittanic Majesty, and whereas, satisfactory evidence has been furnished the Executive, that, he the said Smith has important pecuniary interests which can only be secured by his personal presence in England, and the said Smith having made application to visit said Country:

Now, I, Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby authorize and empower the said Smith to visit England for the purposes aforesaid, and upon his return to return to this State.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State affixed. Done at the City of Austin this Sixth day of January A.D. 1865, and in the year of the Independence of Texas, the Ninety Ninth.

By the Governor

R. J. Brunson
Secretary of State.

To the People of Texas.

Executive Department,
Austin, January 6th 1865.

Fellow Citizens:

One of your number, called by your voice from the ranks of private life, to preside over the affairs of this State, Address you at a period fraught with the deepest interest to ourselves and posterity, for as recreations yet to be seen. Address you in the time of peril, invoking the spirit of Candor, and determined to speak, unreservedly, on the great questions in which we all is involved. When storms arise and the tornado lashes the ocean into fury, the true-hearted mariner stands unmoved at the helm, fearlessly guiding the vessel of his country over the wave, and by the skillful use of all the means at his command, succeeds by the united effort of his fearless crew, safely riding the storm and reaches the haven of safety. So in the struggles of nations to stay the hand of despotism, and secure the haven of liberty for themselves, their Country and their children. The people of the Confederate States are now in the midst of the most terrible crisis of which recorded times furnish an example. Two paths, and two only, are open to them - the one is the fair and broad road which has been travelled by slaves, cowards, and dependents in all ages of the world - to bend the supplicant knee to the haughty despot, yield up their arms - those proud attributes of freemen - and become the cringing slaves of their destroyers and blood-stained masters. This is the road to certain ruin by the dungeon and death.

The other is, likewise, a perilous road. Its mile posts and stations may be in the future, as they have been in the past, composed of the bones of our fathers, brothers and sons, resting upon earth Consecrated by their precious blood, and the tears of our noble women. It may lead us, as it has often led others, through seas of blood and anguish. But it leads us not in darkness. Its course is illuminated by the spirits of all patriots in all ages and countries, and is resplendent with the glories of Washington, Greene, Moultrie, Sumpter, Lee, Marion, and their compatriots, on our own soil - their soil. It leads us to the haven of liberty and law, of honor and renown, of purity and the religion of our fathers and our Savior. To follow it requires brave hearts, strong arms, self-denying principles, unity among ourselves, and the irrevocable resolution to live freemen, or die as Jackson, Bee, Johnson, Polk, McCulloch, Green and thousands of our best beloved have died - martyrs to the cause of self-government and human rights. —

I cannot deceive you, my fellow citizens. The hand of adversity, in the concluding weeks of the memorable year just ended, has been laid heavily upon our Compatriots East of the Mississippi, and, partially, on our side. After almost a year of brilliant achievements by our armies, reverses have come - reverses, however, such as have fallen, at times, upon armies in all ages - such as, for seven long years, at frequent intervals, fell upon our revolutionary sires. Some pained, however, by the severe conviction, that they have come, not by the superiority of the enemy, but by the disregard of a sacred duty - the want of harmonious concert, concerted action, and patriotic self denial of our own people. But for these, and other causes within our control, I am fully persuaded our Armies could have been as fully recruited in the field, and as generously supported by those at home, that success would have crowned their recent struggle. —

Fellow-citizens! there is no alternative, no escape, forces, but to dare our fortune to the storm, and fight this war to a victorious conclusion, or to receive a conquered, abject, hopeless train of slaves. If we prove false to the exalted mission committed by Providence to our hands, we become the scorned objects of the worlds derision and contempt, and our proudest daughters the disdained mistress of northern task-masters. How man or woman, that contributes by action or non-action, to this fate for ourselves and our children, can contemplate his or her declining appearance at the bar of God, without recoiling of it, more and unending remorse. have ever heard of guilt and crime can contemplate the horrors of a once free people, conquered by ruthless war, governed by relentless rule, robbed of their professions and homes, and driven out as wanderers to perish by the wayside? — The time has arrived, then, my fellow citizens, when as one man, we must lay aside all childish, petty and selfish thoughts, and arise to the full measure of our duty as intelligent freemen. —

"To many or woman in the land but can do something to uphold our duty. Can solemnly call upon every one, old and young, male and female, to arise from over or neglect; to go forth in this sacred mission resolved, henceforth, to do all that the necessities of our desolate, bleeding Country demands. —

Our resources and powers are greatly perfectly adequate, both, and entirely unimpaired. Upon Texas, as the only State that has

excepted the devastating tread of the foreign enemy, a mighty responsibility rests. To her people she looks and appeals for her exclusive efforts in the future. ——— I call upon all to give to the Confederate Commanders of this State and of the Trans Mississippi Department, an earnest, unfaltering support in their efforts to preserve our homes, and our whole State, from invasion and desolation by the enemy. I appeal to every man who owes military service to the country, to discharge his duties faithfully. Let those absent without leave promptly rejoin their Commands, and those who have not been in the service, at once join the army. ——— Let our farmers, planters and stock-raisers, freely furnish their surplus supplies. Let redoubled efforts be made to provide and sustain the dependent families of our heroic Soldiers who have already fallen, or still remain at their posts to shed lustre on their country's cause. Let all tendency towards luxury in food, clothing, fine Carriages or otherwise, be abandoned by every one - yes, every one who loves Country and liberty - while the means thus so unsparingly used here before, are in future appropriated to the support of our cause. Let all, men and women, realize, that this tendency to luxury, to fine apparel and fine vehicles, is corroding the heart's blood of our glorious, weary Soldiers in the field, and, therefore, that it is criminal to indulge in such vain things. Let all, from this time forward, so act in all the various relations of life, as to demonstrate to our Soldiers that not they alone, but every heart in the land, is engaged in the cause for which they fight and die; and thus, and thus, brave and united people, abandoning our many derelictions in the past, with an abiding trust in the mercies of an all-wise God, let us show to the world the grand spectacle of an entire State and Confederacy of States, fired by one spirit, guided by one resolve, sustained by one faith, and acknowledging but one Master and King, the Lord of Hosts. ———

I appeal to the people to exert themselves, and to those in authority to correct abuses and frauds; and to tear the badges from those who pollute their commissions as officers, or abuse their public trusts by violating the laws, whether it be high or low. Purge and purify every branch of the public service, and the way is now open for us to correct or defy our enemies - and thus we shall stand forth, in our own eyes and in the eyes of the world, as a pure, honorable, united people, worthy to enjoy the inestimable boon of self-government. ———

I earnestly appeal to all who can, to introduce machinery, implements and all needful material for the manufacture of such goods and materials as the country needs; at the same time urging the people and all in authority, to give encouragement and patronage to all such enterprises. ———

It is evident to every one, that the Trans-Mississippi Department, cut off as it is from the other States of the Confederacy, must rely upon its own resources for all future supplies, and that for purchases abroad, the only resource is Cotton. It is therefore necessary, that as much Cotton should be grown as possible, after planting sufficient breadstuffs to sustain the army and Country. This course is, consequently, earnestly recommended, as also the equally incumbent duty of supplying the government with such proportion of the crop grown, as may be necessary. At the same time, I trust and earnestly hope Slave-holders will cheerfully and promptly respond to the calls of our military Commanders

for such negro labor as they may deem necessary to put the State in a posture to resist any attempt of the enemy to invade the State.

These points are presented with zeal, at this time, because it is reasonable to believe an invasion of our State will not much longer be deferred by our foes, and with this view, it would be suicidal in the military to facilitate preparation for that emergency. In this connection, while there is no law which empowers the Governor to order, I invoke urgently call upon all the men throughout the State who, by reason of age, official position, exemptions or otherwise are exempt by existing laws from the military service either to the State or the Confederacy, but who are able to bear arms for short periods, at once to organize themselves into companies in their respective counties, and be constantly ready to render temporary service when called upon. Their services, in a crisis, may become of the highest importance in sustaining the laws, in putting down local disturbances, insurrections, or harrassing predatory bands of the common enemy. Let it never be said, that an insolent army of the enemy crossed the entire soil of Texas without meeting with an opposition and a destruction that will teach an invading foe a lesson of bitterness, and inspire with confidence the patriotic defenders of their country, that will be remembered in all time to come.

The increased production of cotton in the State is of the highest importance, and I hope additional individual efforts may be made, wherever practicable, to supply this much needed article. Much has already been accomplished - much remains to be done - and the field is wide, in many localities.

But, my object is not to go into detail on these points, but rather to direct attention to the subject, that more men of patriotic enterprise may be induced to adopt such vastly important methods of sustaining this struggling country.

Extravagance can do no good, but do produce great evils. Casting these aside, as unworthy of a people struggling for the exalted prize of Constitutional liberty, let us all be honest with ourselves and our fellows and our country - realizing that no class has been exempt from its full share of dereliction - that all have in a greater or less degree been influenced by a spirit of distrust, of fault-finding and of selfishness. While thus frankly dealing with ourselves, with a firm resolve to forget the past, to blot out causes of discord, and stand forth as a purified people - let us, as before remarked, as the mariners at the close of a tempestuous season, take new observations of our latitude, court dial anew the starry paths of duty, of hope, of faith and liberty. With such a unity of spirit and of effort, let me persuade you we shall be invincible before any power the ruthless enemy can bring against us. The gloom which has occasionally clouded our land, will pass away, as the mist of morning, and we will move forward with rapid strides toward the blessed period for which every one in the land should labor and pray - the acknowledgment of independence of our beloved country, with its solemn guarantees of the right of self-government to ourselves and our children. "Then from the glad south a loud song shall ascend, Till the welkin shall ring with the cry: Hosanna to God, our Savior and Friend Who hath planted our Cross in the sky!"

Governor of the State of Texas.

1/16.

January

The State of Texas.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas, there is a vacancy in the office of Representative in the Congress of the Confederate States of America from Representative District No 6, of the State of Texas occasioned by the death of the Hon. Sampson H. Morgan.

Now therefore, I, Pendleton Murrah, Governor of the State of Texas, do, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws of the same, issue this my Proclamation, ordering and directing that an Election be held in the various Counties composing said District on,

Monday the Thirteenth day of March A.D. 1865,

to fill said vacancy.

The Chief Justice of each County composing said District (or two County Commissioners if necessary) will cause said election to be held, and returns hereof to be made to the Secretary of State as the Law directs.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, Done at the City of Austin, this 16th day of January A.D. 1865, and in the year of the Independence of Texas, the Twenty-Ninth.

By the Governor

E Downes

Secretary of State.

Department of State.
Austin, Jan. 17th 1865.

Mr. Peri Priestley

Sir.

Mr Alonzo T. Logan Chief Clerk in this Department having been wounded, and being thereby temporarily incapacitated from discharging the duties of his Clerkship, he is hereby temporarily removed from said position, and you are appointed thereto.

You will qualify immediately, and enter upon the discharge of your duties as Chief Clerk of this Department.

Very Respectfully

E Downes

Secretary of State.

I Peri Priestley, do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Chief Clerk of the State Department of the State of Texas, according to the best of my skill and ability, agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas; and also to the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States of America, so long as the State of Texas shall remain a member

of the Confederacy. And I do further solemnly swear, that since the second day of March A.D. 1861, I being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons, within this State, nor out of it; nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons; nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge, or aided, advised or assisted any person thus offending. So help me God.

Peviander Priestley

Sworn to and subscribed before me at my Office in Austin, this 17th day of January A.D. 1865.

Wm. A. Scott

Not. Pub. Travis Co.

(Seal)

The State of Texas }
County of Travis } Know all men by these presents, that I, A. S. Roberts as principal, and we W. H. Roberts, W. P. Haben, Gen. Davis and A. M. Davidson as securities, are firmly held and bound, to the State of Texas, in the penal sum of One thousand and twenty five thousand dollars, being the amount fixed by the Governor, under an Act of the Legislature, "Approved December 16th 1863" entitled "An Act supplementary to an act to provide for the protection of the Frontier and governing over the Frontier Regiment in the Confederate States service, Approved December 15th 1863"

The payment of which amount, in Confederate States Treasury Notes well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, Executors, and administrators jointly and severally, firmly by these presents;— In faith whereof, we have hereunto signed our names and affixed our Seals (using Revenue stamps for seals) at Austin this 14th day of January 1865.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas, the above bounden A. S. Roberts was on the Fourth day of January 1865, appointed by His Excellency the Governor, Paymaster in the Frontier Organization of the State of Texas, in conformity with the above recited act of the Legislature.

Now therefore if it shall appear, that the said A. S. Roberts shall well and faithfully perform all the duties and execute all the obligations and trusts appertaining to said appointment in conformity with the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas, then, and in that case, the foregoing obligation shall become null and void, but otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

A. S. Roberts (Seal)
Wm. H. Roberts (Seal)
W. P. Haben (Seal)
Gen. Davis (Seal)
A. M. Davidson (Seal)

(Signed)

Approved, Jan'y. 19th 1865.

Governor State of Texas.

I, A. S. Roberts, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Paymaster in the Frontier Organization according to the best of my skill

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and ability, agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas and also the Constitution and Laws of the Confederate States of America, so long as the State of Texas shall remain a member of that Confederacy: And I do further Solemnly swear (or affirm) that since the 2d day of March A.D. 1861, I being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons, within this State nor out of it, nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons; nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge, or aided, advised, or assisted any person thus offending - So help me God. ____

(Signed) U S Ratcliffe

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
this, 11th day of January A.D. 1865

A. F. Boyce
Clerk Co. Court F C.
L. Miller Deputy.

I Peri Priestley Chief Clerk Department of State do hereby certify, that the above Bond and Oath of Office of U.S. Ratcliffe as Sergeant to the Fourteen Organization is a correct copy of the original

Peri. Priestley
Chief Clerk Dept of S